

PITH OF NEWS FROM THE MIDDLE WEST.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Clear and cold as the main points on Chicago's weather map. The wind shifted into the Northwest early this morning and by 7 o'clock tonight had dropped the temperature 10 deg., from 22 to 12, with every prospect of going a dozen degrees lower by tomorrow morning. The cold wave is coming from the Northwest, Moorhead, Minn., reporting a temperature of 10 above zero. Similar conditions, modified by latitude, are reported generally throughout the Middle West.

CLIMATE REFUGES.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph S. Blome and daughter, Marie Josephine Blome, left today for Pasadena, to remain for the winter. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sellers started Wednesday for Coronado Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Maier have given up their home at Santa Barbara, owing to Mrs. Maier's long illness, and will go to Thomasville, Ga., as soon as she is able to travel.

STREET RAILWAY MERGER.

A New York special says the plans for merging the Chicago City Railway and the Union Traction lines, on the lines laid down by the Morgan interest, are far advanced. An issue of thirty millions in bonds is contemplated.

NEW SKYSCRAPER.

The Illinois Life Insurance Company today completed the purchase of the Oriental building on La Salle street, for \$475,000, and will erect thereon a modern office building, either twelve or sixteen stories high.

SCARLET FEVER EPIDEMIC.

LAKESIDE POLICE (Ill.) Jan. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Lake Forest College may be forced to close on account of an epidemic of scarlet fever that is raging among the students. Alice Hall, the college hospital, is filled with patients, and several cases are confined in one of the dormitories.

COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) DIXON (Ill.) Jan. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Half a million dollars has been donated by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vrooman of Trenton, Mo., to Midland University, at Glen Ellyn, Du Page county, a tract of land will be purchased and improved with modern buildings. To this location will be relocation of the board in this test conclusively showed that the plan was unsuitable for the forced draft required in warships.

HOBSON'S NEW POST.

MUST WORK OR RESIGN. (BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Upon the recommendation of Admiral Bowles, Chief Constructor of the Navy, Secretary Duffield today signed orders assigning Commander Hobson to duty in charge of the construction department at the Puget Sound Naval Station at Bremerton. Mr. Hobson has been in some months past on waiting orders, having been relieved of his duties as Chief Constructor of the Navy. The latter is to be used for training purposes. Provision is made for the construction of the vessels at government yards. It is found that combinations exist.

Chinese Inspector in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Chinese Inspector, who is in charge of the immigration bureau, has been summoned to Washington for a hearing. The Chinese Inspector, who is in charge of the immigration bureau, has been summoned to Washington for a hearing. The Chinese Inspector, who is in charge of the immigration bureau, has been summoned to Washington for a hearing.

Dewey Arrives in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Admiral Dewey, who returned today, had only words of praise for the officers and crew of the battleship, the USS Oregon. He expressed his pleasure at having been in command of such a vessel, which he said was the most powerful ever assembled in the Caribbean. The maneuvers, he declared, had served the purpose for which they had been planned.

Russia has replied to the British note of November 30 last on the subject of sugar exportation. She reiterates the views expressed in previous notes.

WINTER RESORTS.

HOTEL SAN VICENTE Silver City, N. M.

A magnificent three-story brick building with wide verandas, elegant parlors, billiard room, bath, and all modern conveniences. It is situated in a beautiful location, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL MARYLAND PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Strictly first-class. Provided with all modern conveniences. Maintaining a high standard of excellence. Address: A. R. Parsons, Manager.

HOTEL JULIAN, LONG BEACH

Thoroughly renovated and re-furnished throughout. All modern improvements. 300 rooms, including 100 single rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL REYNOLDS, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

BIMINI BATHS.

Natural Hot Mineral Water. Magnificent New Building. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

LA VISTA GRANDE, MONROVIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

moved the Ruskin College of Trenton, Mo., which was practically established through the munificence of the Vrooman family.

TO PAY VENEZUELA'S DEBT.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) COLUMBUS (O.) Jan. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Charles R. Meyer, president of the First National Bank of this city, is negotiating with President Castro to undertake the funding of Venezuela's debt and pay all outstanding claims against the government, amounting to about \$40,000,000. He declines to state the concessions he demands.

DOCTORS' BLUNDER.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) HARTFORD (Conn.) Jan. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] As the result of a disagreement of Hartford doctors, who pronounced the disease rash, the entire village and surrounding country have been exposed to smallpox. Today twenty-eight new cases were reported, and there are sixty cases under quarantine. The schools closed yesterday and near-by towns will quarantine against Hartford.

VETERAN EDITOR RETIRES.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) MUSCATINE (Iowa) Jan. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] John Mahlin, for fifty years editor of the Muscatine Journal, sold the paper today and will write his farewell editorial Monday. The new owners are headed by A. W. Lee of Ottumwa.

IMMORAL PREACHER FIRED.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) ST. LOUIS (Mo.) Jan. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A judicial conference of the Methodist Church today found Rev. J. B. Wolf of Beardstown, Ill., guilty of immorality and imprudent conduct, and unanimously recommended that he be expelled from the ministry and the denomination. For several years Mr. Wolf was pastor of the Vernon-street church in Quincy.

CHAPIN'S RIGHT UPHOLD.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) NILES (Mich.) Jan. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Charles A. Chapin of Chicago announced that the courts have upheld his rights on the St. Joseph River in Indiana for all electrical power. The suit involves the right to dam the river at Berrian Springs. It is expected the dam will be begun at once. The power will be used for manufacturing purposes in Berrian Springs and Niles and at South Bend, Ind.

Increase of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Naval Affairs Committee of the House today adopted in its entirety the naval increase program provided for by the subcommittee in the Naval Appropriations Bill. The bill, as it now stands, provides for three battleships and one cruiser of 16,000 tons each, two steam training ships, and one submarine. The latter is to be used for training purposes. Provision is made for the construction of the vessels at government yards. It is found that combinations exist.

Chinese Inspector in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Chinese Inspector, who is in charge of the immigration bureau, has been summoned to Washington for a hearing. The Chinese Inspector, who is in charge of the immigration bureau, has been summoned to Washington for a hearing.

Dewey Arrives in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Admiral Dewey, who returned today, had only words of praise for the officers and crew of the battleship, the USS Oregon. He expressed his pleasure at having been in command of such a vessel, which he said was the most powerful ever assembled in the Caribbean. The maneuvers, he declared, had served the purpose for which they had been planned.

Russia has replied to the British note of November 30 last on the subject of sugar exportation. She reiterates the views expressed in previous notes.

WINTER RESORTS.

HOTEL SAN VICENTE Silver City, N. M.

A magnificent three-story brick building with wide verandas, elegant parlors, billiard room, bath, and all modern conveniences. It is situated in a beautiful location, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL MARYLAND PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Strictly first-class. Provided with all modern conveniences. Maintaining a high standard of excellence. Address: A. R. Parsons, Manager.

HOTEL JULIAN, LONG BEACH

Thoroughly renovated and re-furnished throughout. All modern improvements. 300 rooms, including 100 single rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL REYNOLDS, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

BIMINI BATHS.

Natural Hot Mineral Water. Magnificent New Building. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

LA VISTA GRANDE, MONROVIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

HOTEL DEL MONTE, CALIFORNIA

New building, modern, comfortable. Private bath, beautiful view. 100 rooms. The hotel is in the heart of the city, and is a most desirable winter resort.

WOOL GROWERS ADJOURN.

Next Convention Will Be Held in Portland—Much Discussion of Resolutions Regarding Forest Reserves.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.) KANSAS CITY (Mo.) Jan. 17.—The next annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association will be held in Portland, Ore., the second Monday in January, 1930, one day prior to the convening of the National Live-stock Association. Senator F. E. Warren of Wyoming, was re-elected president, and Frank P. Bennett of Boston, will serve another year as vice-president. The president will appoint a secretary and treasurer.

Resolutions relating to the forest reserve and the disease known as "scab," among sheep, provoked the principal discussions of the session today. One resolution asked that jurisdiction over the forest reserves of the Black Mesa, Grand Canyon and St. Louis Mountains be transferred from the Interior Department to the Agricultural Department. Upon the advice of Senator Warren, action on the resolution was postponed to a later date.

A resolution extending the thanks of the convention to the Bureau of Animal Industry for its activity in combating the "scab" disease, and asking that government inspectors be appointed to investigate and fight the disease, caused a lively debate between Utah and Idaho delegates. J. N. Moyle and Jesse Smith of Utah endorsed the resolution, and Darlow Ferguson of Idaho said it is not necessary to ask government assistance as the few States affected are amply able to fight the disease. The resolution was finally tabled.

DECEMBER ADVERTISING IN LOS ANGELES MORNING PAPERS

The Times printed in December, 1929, 2874 columns of advertising; for December, 1930, 2468 columns, a total gain of 411 columns, or an average daily gain of about two pages.

Its morning contemporary printed 131 columns less for December, 1929, than in December, 1930, or an average daily loss of about six columns.

The Times printed for December, 1930, more advertising than any two Pacific Coast papers, and an amount nearly equal to the total volume printed in all the other Los Angeles daily papers for the month named.

FREE EXHIBIT—

Of San Joaquin Valley Products

From San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Tulare, Kings and Kern Counties. You will find the exhibit room a pleasant and instructive place to visit. Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays 9 p.m.

610 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES.

SUPERB ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

PASADENA AND PERTY BUREAU

WINTER RESORTS

TOURIST

Information Bureau
C. A. HUBERT, Manager
211 W. Fourth Street, Los Angeles

Hotels in search of reliable information
Hotels in search of reliable information
Hotels in search of reliable information

Casa Loma

Redlands, Cal.
LOS ANGELES OFFICE
11 W. Fourth Street

Rooms, Nov. 3rd to Jan. 1st
Rooms, Jan. 2nd to April 1st

H. Bohon, Mgr.

ELSINORE

SITUATED ON A BEAUTIFUL LAKE
Surrounded by mountains
The business man's rest and recreation
The bath house, good food
The shooting.

ake View Hotel

ELSIHOE HOT SPRINGS
Hot water, good food, and
The business man's rest and recreation
The bath house, good food
The shooting.

utiful Santa Barbara

BY THE SEA
The business man's rest and recreation
The bath house, good food
The shooting.

ne Arlington Hotel

Modern improvements, good food
The business man's rest and recreation
The bath house, good food
The shooting.

HOTEL

Modern improvements, good food
The business man's rest and recreation
The bath house, good food
The shooting.

Pintoresco

PASADENA
Now Open
Modern improvements, good food
The business man's rest and recreation
The bath house, good food
The shooting.

George Hotel

Fullerton, Cal.
Modern improvements, good food
The business man's rest and recreation
The bath house, good food
The shooting.

SALT PLUNGE

BEACH, SANTA MONICA
Modern improvements, good food
The business man's rest and recreation
The bath house, good food
The shooting.

mini Baths

Hot Bathing Pavilion
Modern improvements, good food
The business man's rest and recreation
The bath house, good food
The shooting.

Hotel Del Mar

Long Beach
Modern improvements, good food
The business man's rest and recreation
The bath house, good food
The shooting.

GOLF

Public Golf Course
Modern improvements, good food
The business man's rest and recreation
The bath house, good food
The shooting.

on Peak

Modern improvements, good food
The business man's rest and recreation
The bath house, good food
The shooting.

MARRIOTT FILES SUIT.

Heavy Damages from Bank and Williams.

According to His Complaint He is Permanently Crippled.

Intention to Fail Interests—Mrs. Teas's Fortune.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M. 1

FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Frederick Marriott, publisher of the News, has filed a suit against Messrs. Bank and Williams, asking for damages in the amount of \$100,000. Several years ago Marriott was assaulted in his own home by Beale and Williams, who were accused of the crime. A jury acquitted them. Marriott has since been crippled.

It was reported here on the day of the assault that Marriott was the victim of a young society woman, at the time he was assaulted, and it was said that he was engaged to the young lady in question, and that he was to marry her.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime. Marriott was injured in the face, and the jury acquitted him of the crime.

CHICKERING PIANOS

Built for Sweetest Music Making
Built for the Longest Service.

The Chickering is the piano for every home. It's the most perfect piano made. Has depth and sweetness of tone, softness of touch and perfect action—no other piano can equal it. The Chickering lasts from one generation to the next, and is as good in the second generation as it was in the first. We are the only agents for the Chickering piano in the Pacific Southwest.

Southern California Music Co.,
216-218 West Third Street.

his mouth, and giving every evidence of suicide, was murdered. No credence whatever is placed in the theory of eastern friends that Mercer's death was the result of foul play. He left several letters addressed to relatives and friends, telling of his intention to make away with himself, and expressing regret for an act which he knew would give pain to so many. He wrote a memorandum letter to "Tip" O'Neill, the popular ball player, and his intimate friend, detailing his financial condition, in which he enumerated his debts, and told of money owing him, the balance being a considerable one, on his side of the ledger.

It was reported here on the day of the death, that Mercer was the victim of pulmonary and other diseases, which rendered his life miserable, and his intimates assign ill health as the real cause of his committing suicide.

SLOPE BRIEFS.

Irrigation Company Formed.

TULARE, Jan. 17.—An organization has recently incorporated for the purpose of constructing and maintaining irrigation ditches in and about the town of Visalia. The company will begin operations at once.

Smallpox in Tulare.

TULARE, Jan. 17.—Three new cases of smallpox were reported in this city last night. The afflicted are three children by the name of Sweeney, who were stricken with the disease simultaneously, having contracted it from an elder member of the family. Stringent measures are in effect to stamp out the malady.

Harry Austin's Suicide.

STOCKTON, Jan. 17.—Harry Austin, son of the late H. S. Austin, of Austin Bros., wholesale hardware men of this city, died this morning from a gunshot wound in the head, self-inflicted yesterday morning in his room at the residence of his mother. The deceased was 27 years of age, and leaves a mother and a sister. Ill health is ascribed as the motive of the deed.

Road to Big Basin.

SANTA CRUZ, Jan. 17.—A bill is to be introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Duffy to appropriate \$50,000 for a road from Boulder Creek to Big Basin.

Tongue's Body Reaches Home.

HILLSBORO (Or.) Jan. 17.—The special train bearing the remains of Congressman Thomas H. Tongue, arrived here this evening. The funeral will occur tomorrow afternoon. The Oregon Legislature will attend in a body, and special trains will be run from different points in the Willamette Valley.

Long Term for "Buck Harlan."

SPOKANE (Wash.) Jan. 17.—George W. Harlan, better known as "Buck Harlan, once a noted scout in the Philippines, was released from jail this morning after serving out a sentence for selling liquor to an Indian. He was immediately re-arrested by officers of the United States army as an escaped convict, and will be sent to Alcatraz Island. He was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for an unnatural crime in the Philippines, but escaped to China, but became homesick and returned to this country, where he got into more trouble and was recognized.

TENDS TOWARD SOCIALISM.

French Government Decides to Put into Force Eight-hour System in All the Armies.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

PARIS, Jan. 17.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Tomorrow, Pelletan will put into force at all the arsenals the new eight-hour system, a reform which illustrates on a large scale the socialistic tendencies of the Cabinet. Arranged against the plan are many influential and political interests. But the Minister of Marine, who did not hesitate to cashier any admiral for entertaining a dancer in his box at the theater, will not flinch before the criticism of the press.

The opposition to the eight-hour system seems based, not so much upon objections to the change in the armaments as upon the fear lest the increasing intervention of the State between employers and employees should lead indirectly to pernicious results. This is almost the verbatim indictment leveled against Pelletan by a contributor to the Temps:

"The programme of the Ministry of Marine," says another critic, "marks a further dangerous advance toward State socialism which Herbert Spencer says is the final goal of government."

A third commentator believes that the workmen on State railways, emboldened by the attitude of the Cabinet, will demand a treatment equally favorable, and go on a "colossal and paralyzing strike" to get it.

FIGHTING CHANCE FOR LIFE.

DENVER, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Frank Shaw, of Butte, Mont., sister of the late Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., is in a critical condition at St. Luke's Hospital in this city, where she underwent an operation for tumor yesterday. The physicians say she has only a fighting chance for life.

REGULATIONS DISREGARDED.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The 8-inch guns are next in size below the 12-inch turret guns carried by the battleships of the United States Navy, and just above the rapid-fire gun limit. The charges were not contained in fixed metal cases and the powder was put up in canvas bags. The regulations require that the powder bags referred to should be conveyed from the magazine to the breech of the gun in a canvas metal receptacle, intended to guard against just this kind of an accident.

COXSWAIN TACKLED THIS AFTERNOON.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A banquet was given here tonight in honor of the Colonial Secretary, Chamberlain, High Commissioner Lord Milner and Gen. Botha were among the guests. Chamberlain was received with enthusiasm and delivered a speech, in which he gave the details which had been arranged for the financing of the new colonies. The Colonial Secretary described the arrangement as "a unique and unprecedented action on the part of the imperial government."

Not Foreign Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Treasury Department has decided that the bottom of the Pacific Ocean is not "foreign country," within the meaning of the tariff laws, and hence repair cable imported by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company cannot be withdrawn from a bonded warehouse for repair work, without the payment of duty. The law specifically says that in order to be entitled to free exportation, the goods must be landed in a foreign country, which fact must be verified by the certificate of a United States Consul in the country where the goods are landed. The rate of duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

FRANCIS MARSHALL ELLIOTT
MANAGER
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

BYRON ERKENBRECHER
INVESTMENT LOANS, STOCKS AND BONDS

WILLIAM H. TONKIN
MANAGER
MINING DEPARTMENT

Erkenbrecher Syndicate
Suite 304 Currier Building
Telephone Main 1377

Los Angeles, Cal. Jan. 18th, 1903.

To the Real Estate Investor:—

To Confiscate the Coal Mines; such a measure reported in the National Congress by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; President Roosevelt signs the Coal Bill; Victims of the Blizzard; Officers of Coal Companies indicted for Conspiracy. These are among the headlines of the daily press of the nation for the past ten days. It is enough to make your teeth chatter to even read of the frightful frigidities of the frozen East; and yet it all has a wonderful significance to those of you who are long-headed enough to pin your faith and money to Southern California Real Estate.

Do you not realize that to this little territory of less than a hundred miles square, seventy-five million inhabitants of the United States are looking and longing? To this land where the roses bloom in January as they do in New England's June! To this land of perfume and of flowers, of singing birds and happy hours! To this land of everlasting sunshine the millions are coming from the land of everlasting snow. The railroads tell the story of the mighty western migration. The present equipment is not equal to the demands of those who want to come. These coming hordes must have homes. Ten years from now every available fertile acre from this city to the sea will be worth a thousand dollars. City lots that sell today for a pittance will bring a modest fortune. Here will centralize a mighty population. All the elements and all the conditions favor it. Few people indeed realize the destiny of this Eden of the Earth. Those who do, and who invest their money accordingly will be given credit in the not distant future for that foresight which ever leads to fortune. Our advice is to buy now. Buy lots or acres as your inclination lies, but BUY, and BUY NOW!

Very cordially yours,

Erkenbrecher Syndicate (Inc.)

Dictators of Drug Prices

THE OWL DRUG CO.

We Are Sole Pacific Coast Agents for Vinol

"The Owl" Methods Have Revolutionized Drug Selling

Our prices have been the sensation of the West for years. Our aggressive policy has built up the greatest retail drug business on the Pacific Coast. Thousands of people have saved good, hard earned money by trading at "The Owl" and we appreciate it. On with the good work.

Patent Medicines—Buy at "The Owl"

Medicinal Liquors.

"The Owl" Leads in Low Prices.

"Owl" Bourbon (12 years old) \$1.50.
Hunter's Baltimore Rye \$1.25.
Allen's Pure Malt, 35c.
Burke's Old Irish, \$1.25.
California Wine, Port or Sherry (10 years old), per bottle, 50c.
Imported Port or Sherry, per bottle, \$1.00.
McBrayer Whisky, full plate, per bottle, 50c.
Guckenheimer Whisky, full plate, 50c.
Canadian Club Whisky, per bottle, \$1.00.
Martin's Rye Whisky, per bottle, \$1.00.
Martin's Bourbon Whisky, per bottle, \$1.00.
Old Holland Gin, quart bottle, \$1.00.
Old Pepper Whisky, red label, regular price \$1.50, \$1.00.

Valdier's Violet Ammonia 25c

This ammonia is put up expressly for the toilet and bath by the world-renowned perfumer of New York. It is a refined preparation, combining the virtues of medicinal ammonia and the delicate odor of violets. A few spoonfuls added to the bath refreshes the skin and destroys all odors arising from perspiration.

Thompson's Grip and Cold Cure.

A sure cure for all colds; the quickest care ever compounded, and the best remedy to use, because there's no harm in it. Take it in the evening, and be coldless in the morning—that's the Thompson way of curing colds. Doesn't make your head ring and buzz like common cold cures do. It just cures colds—never fails to do that.

"The Owl's" Price 25c.

Dr. Baker's Giant Corn Cure 15c.

Will remove hard and soft corns, bunions, etc., without harm to the feet, as it contains no acids or caustic ingredients. Regular price 25c; our price 15c.

BANQUET TO CHAMBERLAIN.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 17.—A banquet was given here tonight in honor of the Colonial Secretary, Chamberlain, High Commissioner Lord Milner and Gen. Botha were among the guests. Chamberlain was received with enthusiasm and delivered a speech, in which he gave the details which had been arranged for the financing of the new colonies. The Colonial Secretary described the arrangement as "a unique and unprecedented action on the part of the imperial government."

Not Foreign Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Treasury Department has decided that the bottom of the Pacific Ocean is not "foreign country," within the meaning of the tariff laws, and hence repair cable imported by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company cannot be withdrawn from a bonded warehouse for repair work, without the payment of duty. The law specifically says that in order to be entitled to free exportation, the goods must be landed in a foreign country, which fact must be verified by the certificate of a United States Consul in the country where the goods are landed. The rate of duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

repair work, without the payment of duty. The law specifically says that in order to be entitled to free exportation, the goods must be landed in a foreign country, which fact must be verified by the certificate of a United States Consul in the country where the goods are landed. The rate of duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

repair work, without the payment of duty. The law specifically says that in order to be entitled to free exportation, the goods must be landed in a foreign country, which fact must be verified by the certificate of a United States Consul in the country where the goods are landed. The rate of duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

repair work, without the payment of duty. The law specifically says that in order to be entitled to free exportation, the goods must be landed in a foreign country, which fact must be verified by the certificate of a United States Consul in the country where the goods are landed. The rate of duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

repair work, without the payment of duty. The law specifically says that in order to be entitled to free exportation, the goods must be landed in a foreign country, which fact must be verified by the certificate of a United States Consul in the country where the goods are landed. The rate of duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

repair work, without the payment of duty. The law specifically says that in order to be entitled to free exportation, the goods must be landed in a foreign country, which fact must be verified by the certificate of a United States Consul in the country where the goods are landed. The rate of duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

repair work, without the payment of duty. The law specifically says that in order to be entitled to free exportation, the goods must be landed in a foreign country, which fact must be verified by the certificate of a United States Consul in the country where the goods are landed. The rate of duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

repair work, without the payment of duty. The law specifically says that in order to be entitled to free exportation, the goods must be landed in a foreign country, which fact must be verified by the certificate of a United States Consul in the country where the goods are landed. The rate of duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

repair work, without the payment of duty. The law specifically says that in order to be entitled to free exportation, the goods must be landed in a foreign country, which fact must be verified by the certificate of a United States Consul in the country where the goods are landed. The rate of duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

repair work, without the payment of duty. The law specifically says that in order to be entitled to free exportation, the goods must be landed in a foreign country, which fact must be verified by the certificate of a United States Consul in the country where the goods are landed. The rate of duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

repair work, without the payment of duty. The law specifically says that in order to be entitled to free exportation, the goods must be landed in a foreign country, which fact must be verified by the certificate of a United States Consul in the country where the goods are landed. The rate of duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

FRANCIS MARSHALL ELLIOTT
MANAGER
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

BYRON ERKENBRECHER
INVESTMENT LOANS, STOCKS AND BONDS

WILLIAM H. TONKIN
MANAGER
MINING DEPARTMENT

Erkenbrecher Syndicate
Suite 304 Currier Building
Telephone Main 1377

Los Angeles, Cal. Jan. 18th, 1903.

To the Real Estate Investor:—

To Confiscate the Coal Mines; such a measure reported in the National Congress by the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; President Roosevelt signs the Coal Bill; Victims of the Blizzard; Officers of Coal Companies indicted for Conspiracy. These are among the headlines of the daily press of the nation for the past ten days. It is enough to make your teeth chatter to even read of the frightful frigidities of the frozen East; and yet it all has a wonderful significance to those of you who are long-headed enough to pin your faith and money to Southern California Real Estate.

Do you not realize that to this little territory of less than a hundred miles square, seventy-five million inhabitants of the United States are looking and longing? To this land where the roses bloom in January as they do in New England's June! To this land of perfume and of flowers, of singing birds and happy hours! To this land of everlasting sunshine the millions are coming from the land of everlasting snow. The railroads tell the story of the mighty western migration. The present equipment is not equal to the demands of those who want to come. These coming hordes must have homes. Ten years from now every available fertile acre from this city to the sea will be worth a thousand dollars. City lots that sell today for a pittance will bring a modest fortune. Here will centralize a mighty population. All the elements and all the conditions favor it. Few people indeed realize the destiny of this Eden of the Earth. Those who do, and who invest their money accordingly will be given credit in the not distant future for that foresight which ever leads to fortune. Our advice is to buy now. Buy lots or acres as your inclination lies, but BUY, and BUY NOW!

Very cordially yours,

Erkenbrecher Syndicate (Inc.)

Dictators of Drug Prices

THE OWL DRUG CO.

We Are Sole Pacific Coast Agents for Vinol

"The Owl" Methods Have Revolutionized Drug Selling

Our prices have been the sensation of the West for years. Our aggressive policy has built up the greatest retail drug business on the Pacific Coast. Thousands of people have saved good, hard earned money by trading at "The Owl" and we appreciate it. On with the good work.

Patent Medicines—Buy at "The Owl"

Medicinal Liquors.

"The Owl" Leads in Low Prices.

"Owl" Bourbon (12 years old) \$1.50.
Hunter's Baltimore Rye \$1.25.
Allen's Pure Malt, 35c.
Burke's Old Irish, \$1.25.
California Wine, Port or Sherry (10 years old), per bottle, 50c.
Imported Port or Sherry, per bottle, \$1.00.
McBrayer Whisky, full plate, per bottle, 50c.
Guckenheimer Whisky, full plate, 50c.
Canadian Club Whisky, per bottle, \$1.00.

HOT ROAST
FOR COMPANY.Passengers on the St. Louis
Bubble Over.Fighting Mad, They Get Relief by
Adopting Resolutions.Dramatic Scenes on Dock—Many
Suits Likely to Be Brought
by the Passengers.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—AP.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The steamship St. Louis arrived at New York today after an extremely slow trip, due to leaky boilers. Her time from Cherbourg to the lightship was thirteen days, five hours and twenty minutes, six days, fifteen hours and twenty-five minutes behind the ship's best record. There was no accident of any kind at any time, and although heavy weather was encountered, practically all of the delay was caused by inability to get up good steam in the defective boilers. The passengers became very impatient when they learned of the poor progress the vessel was making, and an indignation meeting was held, at which the line was severely censured for permitting passengers to continue on a steamer in the condition the St. Louis showed. A statement was drawn up and given to the public on arrival here today, by a committee chosen to set forth the grievances of those on board. After the committee had been named, the St. Louis made good time to New York, and reached her pier some hours ahead of the time set last night. A large crowd gathered at the American Line pier and cheered as the ship came in with her load of human beings, for whose safety grave fears had been felt for several days.

DRAMATIC SCENES.
The tug having gathered around the St. Louis, she was slowly brought to the dock, and when she came within speaking distance the excitement on the pier grew. It did not take long for the first and second cabin passengers to cross the gang planks once the lines were fast, and as they got beyond the ropes, the passengers were gathered to the arms of their waiting relatives. Each little group provided a scene, the women in most cases snatched among the steerage passengers on the lower deck of the dock, but in this case the passengers had again to wait for their friends to go to Ellis Island for examination by the immigration officers.

Many of the first-class passengers declared their intention to enter suit against the company, and their cases were placed in the hands of lawyers on board. When the passengers started ashore a quartermaster was placed on guard at every gang plank with orders from the dock superintendent not to allow any one to go on board. None of the ship's officers was allowed to come ashore.

BOILERS LEAKED BADLY.
The St. Louis left Cherbourg January 4, at 1:04 a. m. The first three days the St. Louis made fairly good progress for her ability, in the prevailing weather which was rough and squally, with high cross seas.

On January 8, the steamship's boilers commenced to leak badly and continued to do so until yesterday. The St. Louis encountered unusually stormy weather throughout. On January 11 and 12, it blew a gale from west-northwest to northwest, accompanied by violent squalls and snowstorms. On these two days the ship logged only 125 and 120 knots. On January 18, when the saloon passengers learned of the exact condition of the steamship's boilers and engines, they held an indignation meeting in the smoking-room and adopted resolutions censuring the management of the Navigation Company for sending the St. Louis to sea in her dangerous condition.

A copy of these resolutions was handed to Capt. Passow, demanding that the ship's course be headed for Halifax, or that her passengers be transferred to another passing west-bound steamer, if feasible. A copy of the resolutions also was ordered to be sent to the Associated Press. The resolutions follow:

WARM RESOLUTIONS.
"STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS, at sea, January 12, 1930. To the passengers of the Steamship St. Louis: The undersigned committee unanimously elected by the saloon passengers at an indignation mass meeting held January 10, 1930, begs leave to report:

"First—That there is satisfactory evidence that the steamship St. Louis entered Southampton Harbor January 2 last after a voyage of more than nine days in a smooth sea, in a crippled condition, and that she was sent to sea on the following day, leaving but little time for necessary overhauling, and needed repairs.

"Second—That your committee has been credibly informed that the condition was known to the management of the company before embarking passengers.

"Third—That no accident, so far as your committee are aware, has occurred since leaving Southampton to impair the speed of this ship. This delay has been only such as might have been reasonably expected from the crippled condition of her boilers. Providence indeed has been exceedingly kind to us, and we are truly grateful that, through her tender mercies we have thus far been spared a calamity too horrible to contemplate.

"Fourth—We cannot too severely condemn the recklessness of a management that would send such a crippled vessel, loaded with human freight, to contend with the storms and perils of an Atlantic winter. We believe that our lives have been put in jeopardy, and certainly our loved ones at home are being made to suffer great mental anguish, not to mention the severe financial losses many of us have incurred and are now incurring.

"Fifth—That on the evening of January 18, 1930, the following petition was presented to Capt. F. M. Passow, commanding the steamship St. Louis: 'The undersigned passengers of the steamship St. Louis, bound for New York, hereby request that in view of the crippled condition of this ship, and the consequent uncertainty of the date of her reaching that port, you halt some fast west-bound steamer for the purpose of transferring us thereto, or that the boat be put into Halifax if feasible.'

"Sixth—That in reply Capt. Passow explained the difficulties and dangers attending a transfer of passengers at sea, and that he stated that it would be an exceedingly dangerous undertaking to attempt to take the ship in her present condition into the harbor of

BEST BARGAINS OF THE YEAR.

For weeks men have been busy gathering from our big store all single pieces of furniture, all short lengths in carpets, all odd pairs of curtains, all short lines of all the different goods, and these have been marked at prices that outshine any bargain you would find in New York, Chicago, or any Eastern bargain sale. For instance:

These Solid, Pretty Chairs, 75c

As you see by the illustration they have a handsome carved back with plenty of spindles, a cane seat, and every chair is put together with the utmost care. They come in a solid oak finish, well polished, and for artistic appearance and durability, no much cannot be said for them. Clearance price, 75c.

Remnants of Carpets

This includes all kinds in all lengths, and each and every remnant has its own bargain price. For an idea of how values run we mention handsome wool Ingrains at 30c the yard, also remnants in Brussels at 50c the yard.

Chinese Matting, 7c Yard

As with carpets, so with matting; all short lengths are marked at the most ridiculous prices. Of course there are not a great many and there will be such a demand everyone should come early. Among a host of other bargains are short lengths in a good Chinese matting to be closed out at 7c the yard.

Pro-Brussels Rugs, 35c

These beautiful and popular rugs are made of pro-Brussels in the richest effects. The edges are bound, while each end is nicely fringed. There are colorings to harmonize with every room. One or two placed here and there about a house adds quite \$50 worth of cheerfulness. While they last 35c each.

Hundreds of Bargains

Of all kinds are to be had. We have mentioned the above simply as examples. The big windows contain hints, or better still the big store is fairly aglow with tempting offers. Each day new bargains will be placed on sale.

Note—No Clearance goods will be sold by telephone, mail orders, or sent C. O. D.

THE GREAT CREDIT HOUSE
Clearance
530-532-534 SO. SPRING ST.

Halifax. He volunteered the information that he might later on enter Boston harbor, and had the question then under advisement.

"Sixth—That it is a matter of keen regret that a first-class steamship such as the St. Louis is reported to be, should not be supplied with the Marconi system, the absence of which has been seriously felt during this ever-to-be-remembered voyage.

"Seventh—That the thanks of the passengers are due to the officers of the ship for their uniform courtesy under these very trying circumstances in endeavoring to allay our uneasiness and excitement.

The committee consisted of A. P. Lloyd, Louis B. Bernal, Rev. Arthur Crane, C. H. Bonyne and Ralph Nichol.

The report of this committee was unanimously approved, and resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the management of the line, as outlined in the committee's report.

SECOND CABINS ALSO.
The second-cabin passengers also framed resolutions, the gist of their protest being in the subjoined paragraph:

"It was plain from the daily runs of the ship that something was radically wrong with the boat at the outset. Inquiry elicited the information that the boilers were in a defective condition, and proof can be adduced that this was not only known to the company, but that passengers were willfully deceived and representations made that the boilers would be finished in the usual time."

The circular of protest was signed by R. Millard of Chicago, as chairman; George Graham, Dr. J. Fernandez, Miss Florence Mabbett and about twelve or fifteen others of the second-cabin passengers.

COMPANY'S DEFENSE.
The American line gave out the following statement later in the day:

"The delayed arrival of the St. Louis was caused by leaving Cherbourg late, and by extremely hard weather. There is nothing in the known condition of her boilers that would have prevented her from reaching here after a normal passage. The marked loss of steaming power could not have been foreseen. Even in the light of our present knowledge there is nothing in any way that affects the perfect safety of the ship. The management much regrets the inconvenience caused the passengers, and the anxiety caused their friends and relatives."

STORY OF PASSENGER.
Victor S. Allen of Stamford, Conn., one of the first-class passengers, said: "I was in Paris and heard that the St. Louis had arrived at Southampton with her boilers in a leaky and defective condition. I went to the agent of the line in Paris, told him of the reports, and told him also that I had booked a passage on the ship, and wanted him to tell me the exact truth. He said: 'Those reports are malicious lies.'

"On this representation I came over on the ship. I had an option on \$500,000 of stock, which option expired on January 15. I do not know yet what my losses were, but I shall certainly sue the management of the line for the full amount of my losses."

After the first week the food supply was completely run down, according to the statements of passengers, and cream and eggs were taken from breakfast menus and only a small allowance of milk was given to each passenger. From subordinate officers on the ship it was learned that the diet of the crew for the past week consisted solely of oatmeal and potatoes.

After about a week the running water supply was cut off and passengers could get no water for toilet and bathing only in buckets, as it was brought to them by the stewards.

PROFESSES IGNORANCE.
John H. Philip, the chief engineer of the St. Louis, said: "If had not noticed that there was anything wrong with

the boilers until we were two days out from Cherbourg.

"When the captain was questioned as to the boilers he said that the management of the line would have to speak for that subject.

He said that of course it was well known on board that the vessel was in this condition, and that he had laid up for repairs after her arrival here.

Clement A. Gracian, the manager of the line, said that the line would make further statements when the situation of the vessel was known.

"We did not have the slightest idea that the vessel would not arrive on time," he said. "We thought she would be able to cross and make the speed she had made heretofore. We did not think she would deteriorate in speed as she did on this trip. The St. Louis is in good condition, and she could coal up and go on to sea and remain for months. The only things is she could not make the speed."

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.
SCHMIDT DISCHARGED.
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES
SAN DIEGO, Jan. 17.—E. W. Schmidt of Los Angeles, arrested on complaint of Katherine A. Tingley, who charged him with attempt to obtain money by extortion, has been discharged. A motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction was heard this afternoon and granted by Justice Thorpe, upon the showing made that the letter alleged to have been written by Schmidt was not written in this county. Schmidt was represented by Samuel P. Smith, Esq., of this city, and D. M. Hammack, Esq., of Los Angeles. Mr. Andrews represented the complainant. Mrs. Tingley was placed on the witness stand and testified that she received the letter. District Attorney Thorpe identified the handwriting as Schmidt's, claiming to be able to do so because of business relations with Schmidt several years ago. Justice Thorpe held that the statements in the complaint were not consistent with the facts developed by the evidence, which consisted only of the letter.

DECISION FOR WARD.
Judge Oster late this afternoon rendered a decision in the election contest over the office of surveyor confirming the occupancy of S. L. Ward, the contestant for different remedies, but none of them gave me more than temporary relief. I took three doses of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure and passed it. My kidney pains and three plus of matter and blood, I am now entirely free from pain. It is now six months since I took it.

AS E. BARTLETT, Dunlap, Neb.
As to whether I am reliable, I refer you to Messrs. Hubbard and Rhodes of the Los Angeles Brick Co., and J. Dodge of University.

McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure
Express prepaid, \$1.50; Liver Regulator and Purifier, \$1.25; Live Table Cure, \$1.00. Send stamps for a five days' treatment and get relief in 30 minutes.

W. F. McBurney, 41 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Sold by

KERN COUNTY.
BOMB IN GAMBLERS' CAMP.
BAKERSFIELD, Jan. 17.—Sheriff Kelly threw another bomb into the camp of the sporting fraternity shortly after noon today, when in company with City Marshal Packard, he visited each of the gambling houses and notified them that the "round-the-table" poker games must close.

When the new Sheriff ordered the percentage games stopped a few days since, the gamblers resorted to poker as a substitute, there being no dealer, the deal being passed from player to player, in the hope that this subterfuge would be taken as not a violation of the law. The Sheriff has secured indisputable proof that a percentage is regularly taken out of the games and that they are therefore in direct violation of the State law. His

VISIT PLAYA DEL REY.
Special Train Service Today.
Elegant meals served in the cozy cafe of Hotel Playa del Rey, and by your Eastern Representatives of the company at the Hotel will give you all desired information.

Leave Los Angeles for Playa del Rey, via Ocean Park—Palmer Short Line: 4:20 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m.

Leave Santa Monica (old Santa Fe Depot): 4:15 a. m., 1:25 p. m., 2:25 p. m., 3:25 p. m., 4:25 p. m.

Leave Santa Monica (old Santa Fe Depot): 4:15 a. m., 1:25 p. m., 2:25 p. m., 3:25 p. m., 4:25 p. m.

Leave Santa Monica (old Santa Fe Depot): 4:15 a. m., 1:25 p. m., 2:25 p. m., 3:25 p. m., 4:25 p. m.

Kilroy Protects Flats
from destruction. Call 221 West 24 st.

Turn money into bigger values at our store this week than at any other point in town. That's what brought on the siege of buyers who are now capturing such chances as these.

30 Per Cent. Reduction.

30 Per Cent. Reduction

On our entire stock of Men's Overcoats.

50 Dozen Neckwear

All kinds, formerly sold at 75c and 50c—this week, 25c.

Men's Gloves

Broken lines, formerly sold at \$2.00 and \$1.50; now on sale at \$1.00.

30 Per Cent. Reduction

On our entire stock of Smoking Jackets and Bath Robes.

45 Doz. Men's Silk Hdkfs.

Formerly sold at 75c and 50c, now on sale at 25c.

Ladies' Gloves

Broken lines, formerly sold at \$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.50, now on sale at \$1.00.

SEE OUR FIFTEEN SHOW WINDOWS AT

DESMOND'S

Corner Third and Spring Streets.

ALL \$3.00 SOFT AND STIFF HATS THIS WEEK FOR \$2.50.

ONE BOTTLE CURES

McBURNEY'S

Kidney and Bladder Cure Will Make You Well

WHY? Because it is a purely vegetable compound. It is put up to do good. Therefore, YOU WILL take McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure. One dose will relieve you.

If you take McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure and are just as willing to be cured as McBurney is to cure you.

One Bottle Will Cure You
Your kidneys will be encouraged to secrete and absorb and carry out of the system the impurities that they have been neglecting.

The LIVER will begin to empty into the stomach the juices which will digest the food.

Do not be deceived by purchasing some worthless medicines which are not intended to cure. If you do, every dose will bring you sorrow.

But go at once, and purchase the old reliable McBurney Kidney and Bladder Cure.



If You Have Rheumatism or Neuralgia. Pains in the back or bladder; desire to urinate; bloating; pains in the heart; froth in the water; scalding; swollen testicles; dropsical legs; numbness of legs; a constant water or scanty flow of dark-colored water; deposits of mucus; buffed eyes; dizziness; rheumatism; dropsical red and white brick-dust deposits.

Send 25c in stamps for FIVE days' treatment; or call at McBurney's office and get relief in twenty minutes.

Rheumatism. Is caused by the uric acid in the blood, and only by removing this poisonous acid can rheumatism and neuralgia be cured. The kidneys are weakened and do not throw off from the system. It irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless, irritable, causes rheumatism and neuralgia, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes you tired and back ache; causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you lack ambition. Restore the kidneys and you will restore the power that will force the uric acid from the body. That is just what McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure does. It drives the deadly uric acid from the blood. It sustains the organs that sustain life and forces that make blood.

Cataract of the Bladder. I suffered for ten years with cataract of the bladder. I paid out several hundred dollars for different remedies, but none of them gave me more than temporary relief. I took three doses of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure and passed it. My kidney pains and three plus of matter and blood, I am now entirely free from pain. It is now six months since I took it.

Bright's Disease. I have had trouble with my kidneys and bladder for twenty years. I was pronounced a victim of Bright's disease. One dose of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure gave great relief, and two-thirds of a bottle cured me of Bright's disease, dyspepsia, and relieved chronic rheumatism. I am now able to do most any kind of work in my 58th year.

(Signed) FRANK ROTT, Rivera, Cal.

McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure
Express prepaid, \$1.50; Liver Regulator and Purifier, \$1.25; Live Table Cure, \$1.00. Send stamps for a five days' treatment and get relief in 30 minutes.

W. F. McBurney, 41 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Sold by

KERN COUNTY.
BOMB IN GAMBLERS' CAMP.
BAKERSFIELD, Jan. 17.—Sheriff Kelly threw another bomb into the camp of the sporting fraternity shortly after noon today, when in company with City Marshal Packard, he visited each of the gambling houses and notified them that the "round-the-table" poker games must close.

When the new Sheriff ordered the percentage games stopped a few days since, the gamblers resorted to poker as a substitute, there being no dealer, the deal being passed from player to player, in the hope that this subterfuge would be taken as not a violation of the law. The Sheriff has secured indisputable proof that a percentage is regularly taken out of the games and that they are therefore in direct violation of the State law. His

GLENDORA.
PERSONAL MENTION.
GLENDORA, Jan. 17.—Samuel Purcell will start a weekly newspaper in Glendora. The plant is in the Kampfebner Block.

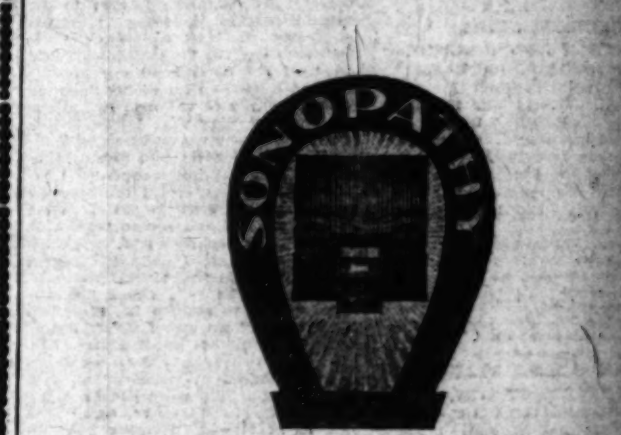
Mrs. Crookshank of Santa Ana and Mrs. Vickery of Boston were guests at the home of A. C. Tupper.

Mrs. Harshman of Indianapolis, Ind., is a guest of Mrs. Dr. Needham.

Robert Deshields of San Francisco is visiting his brother, Walter Deshields.

Miss Whitcomb entertained the senior class of the High School Saturday evening in honor of Miss Bivard of Los Angeles.

William Miller of Los Angeles visited



CURES DISEASE

Is the Realization of the Aims and Studies of the Medical Profession for the Past Twenty-five Years.

The Wave motion of electricity for Electropathic treatment has been long sought, but only now discovered and applied at the E. M. M. Curative Co. Institute.

Treatment by sound, that is, Sonopathy. It is the new treatment produced by Musical Vibrations transformed into an electrical wave.

The healing powers of this new curative system are of such vast magnitude, and the possibilities so great, that as field for future research in the treatment of all functional disorders it is unlimited. Thus electricity, music and magnetism become in the hands of science the great curative power of the new century, and will enable science to prolong life without the use of "Elkix of Life" and deleterious drugs.

Why destroy your body with drugs when music with electricity will cure all diseases? Bright's disease, tuberculosis and cancer have been recognized as incurable diseases, and are now cured by X Ray and Static Electricity, together with Musical Vibrations. The E. M. M. Curative Company are now owners of patents for producing electrical waves by Musical Vibrations, which are administered scientifically with all forms of electricity, used in treatment of diseases.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 16th, 1930.
"E. M. M. Curative Co., Los Angeles, Cal."

"GENTLEMEN:—For several months I suffered with insomnia so that I could not sleep more than two hours a night; also with poor circulation so that I was threatened with paralysis. Physicians' prescriptions failed to relieve me. Your treatment has completely cured me of insomnia and my circulation is so much improved that any tendency to paralysis has been averted. Sincerely yours,

"MRS. L. A. KINSEY, Indianapolis, Ind.
"City address, The Angeles."

Appointments can be made by phone Main 644. Hours—9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.

E. M. M. Curative Co.
529 South Broadway.

ited Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Miller the past week.

Thomas Douds of San Bernardino is visiting at the home of H. K. Miller.

Miss Emma Stuever arrived in Glendora Thursday and will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. J. E. Daily.

Mrs. J. D. Dyer, Sr., has gone to Los Angeles to visit friends a few weeks.

CLAREMONT.
WILL FIGHT BELL RINGERS.
CLAREMONT, Jan. 17.—Students of Pomona College will fight the claims of the Burton bell ringers in court. A special meeting of all college men in

Holmes Hall at noon today is called to raise a fund for the defense of the twelve men charged with disturbance at the bell-ringing Tuesday night, and there was a large attendance.

Amounts were collected from 25 cents upward, and a sized sum soon was raised for the boys' fees and incidental expenses. S. Bennett, chairman of the committee, was authorized to care for the details of the case.

It is expected that the "blue ink" will be well represented at the 24th inst. The claims of the bell ringers are considered

as a matter of course.

Amounts were collected from 25 cents upward, and a sized sum soon was raised for the boys' fees and incidental expenses. S. Bennett, chairman of the committee, was authorized to care for the details of the case.

It is expected that the "blue ink" will be well represented at the 24th inst. The claims of the bell ringers are considered

as a matter of course.

Amounts were collected from 25 cents upward, and a sized sum soon was raised for the boys' fees and incidental expenses. S. Bennett, chairman of the committee, was authorized to care for the details of the case.

It is expected that the "blue ink" will be well represented at the 24th inst. The claims of the bell ringers are considered

as a matter of course.

Amounts were collected from 25 cents upward, and a sized sum soon was raised for the boys' fees and incidental expenses. S. Bennett, chairman of the committee, was authorized to care for the details of the case.

It is expected that the "blue ink" will be well represented at the 24th inst. The claims of the bell ringers are considered

as a matter of course.

Amounts were collected from 25 cents upward, and a sized sum soon was raised for the boys' fees and incidental expenses. S. Bennett, chairman of the committee, was authorized to care for the details of the case.

It is expected that the "blue ink" will be well represented at the 24th inst. The claims of the bell ringers are considered

as a matter of course.

Amounts were collected from 25 cents upward, and a sized sum soon was raised for the boys' fees and incidental expenses. S. Bennett, chairman of the committee, was authorized to care for the details of the case.

It is expected that the "blue ink" will be well represented at the 24th inst. The claims of the bell ringers are considered

as a matter of course.

Amounts were collected from 25 cents upward, and a sized sum soon was raised for the boys' fees and incidental expenses. S. Bennett, chairman of the committee, was authorized to care for the details of the case.

It is expected that the "blue ink" will be well represented at the 24th inst. The claims of the bell ringers are considered

as a matter of course.

Amounts were collected from 25 cents upward, and a sized sum soon was raised for the boys' fees and incidental expenses. S. Bennett, chairman of the committee, was authorized to care for the details of the case.

It is expected that the "blue ink" will be well represented at the 24th inst. The claims of the bell ringers are considered

as a matter of course.

Amounts were collected from 25 cents upward, and a sized sum soon was raised for the boys' fees and incidental expenses. S. Bennett, chairman of the committee, was authorized to care for the details of the case.

It is expected that the "blue ink" will be well represented at the 24th inst. The claims of the bell ringers are considered

as a matter of course.

Amounts were collected from 25 cents upward, and a sized sum soon was raised for the boys' fees and incidental expenses. S. Bennett, chairman of the committee, was authorized to care for the details of the case.

It is expected that the "blue ink" will be well represented at the 24th inst. The claims of the bell ringers are considered

as a matter of course.

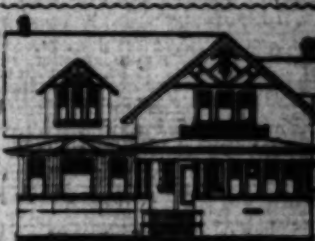
Amounts were collected from 25 cents upward, and a sized sum soon was raised for the boys' fees and incidental expenses. S. Bennett, chairman of the committee, was authorized to care for the details of the case.

It is expected that the "blue ink" will be well represented at the 24th inst. The claims of the bell ringers are considered

as a matter of course.

U. C. NEVIN
 FINE ATTEN FOR BOTTLES
 U. C. NEVIN
 Telephone *James 24*
Wine and Beer Symples
 and well real *extra*
 White *real* Cerveza
 in *very*
Bottled Fruits, Nuts, Raisins.
BOTTLED FRUITS—A

POINTS AND POINTERS



MONEY SAVED

FINE HOMES BUILT TO ORDER

THE LATEST DESIGNS

MONEY TO LOAN FOR BUILDING

LOWEST RATE OF INTEREST

J. W. CHAMBERS

302 and 304 FIFTH ST.

BANK OF AMERICA

TAKING A RIDE OUT TODAY

AND SEE

CENTRAL ARRLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Best Subdivision on the Market

PRICES FROM

\$10 TO \$15

FRONTING ON

FIFTH ARRLINGTON AVENUE

AND SECOND AVENUE.

Take Five days to see and walk over the

plans and estimate of cost submitted to

all kinds of modern homes, from a modest

house to a grand residence. Call before

engaging an architect or contractor, and

save money by seeing us first.

STRONG & DICKINSON,

125 S. BROADWAY.

HOMES BUILT

ON EASY TERMS.

It is absolutely desirable to be one's own

landlord, and if you are not, you are

wasting your money. We are now

building a new house, and we are

offering it on very easy terms. We

are now building a new house, and

we are offering it on very easy terms.

We are now building a new house,

and we are offering it on very easy

terms. We are now building a new

house, and we are offering it on very

easy terms. We are now building a

new house, and we are offering it on

very easy terms. We are now build-

ing a new house, and we are offering

it on very easy terms. We are now

building a new house, and we are

offering it on very easy terms. We

are now building a new house, and

we are offering it on very easy terms.

We are now building a new house,

and we are offering it on very easy

terms. We are now building a new

house, and we are offering it on very

easy terms. We are now building a

new house, and we are offering it on

very easy terms. We are now build-

ing a new house, and we are offering

it on very easy terms. We are now

building a new house, and we are

offering it on very easy terms. We

are now building a new house, and

we are offering it on very easy terms.

We are now building a new house,

and we are offering it on very easy

terms. We are now building a new

house, and we are offering it on very

easy terms. We are now building a

new house, and we are offering it on

very easy terms. We are now build-

ing a new house, and we are offering

it on very easy terms. We are now

building a new house, and we are

offering it on very easy terms. We

are now building a new house, and

we are offering it on very easy terms.

We are now building a new house,

and we are offering it on very easy

terms. We are now building a new

house, and we are offering it on very

easy terms. We are now building a

new house, and we are offering it on

very easy terms. We are now build-

FACT AND COMMENT.

REPLYING to the poor cement

work of white property owners

who are sometimes so rotten that

they are not even fit to be

called property owners, the city

engineers have decided that the

best way to deal with them is to

make them pay for the work they

do. After the job is done, an

inspection is made, and if the

work is found to be satisfactory,

the owner is allowed to keep the

property. If the work is found to

be unsatisfactory, the owner is

ordered to make good, and if he

refuses to do so, the city will

make good for him, and the

owner will be liable for the cost.

This is a very wise plan, and

it will surely result in better

work being done in the future.

The city engineers are to be

congratulated for their foresight.

The property owners who are

so careless of their property

will surely learn their lesson.

The city engineers are to be

congratulated for their foresight.

The property owners who are

so careless of their property

will surely learn their lesson.

The city engineers are to be

congratulated for their foresight.

The property owners who are

so careless of their property

will surely learn their lesson.

The city engineers are to be

congratulated for their foresight.

The property owners who are

so careless of their property

will surely learn their lesson.

The city engineers are to be

congratulated for their foresight.

The property owners who are

so careless of their property

will surely learn their lesson.

The city engineers are to be

congratulated for their foresight.

The property owners who are

so careless of their property

will surely learn their lesson.

The city engineers are to be

congratulated for their foresight.

The property owners who are

so careless of their property

will surely learn their lesson.

The city engineers are to be

congratulated for their foresight.

The property owners who are

so careless of their property

will surely learn their lesson.

The city engineers are to be

congratulated for their foresight.

The property owners who are

so careless of their property

will surely learn their lesson.

The city engineers are to be

congratulated for their foresight.

The property owners who are

so careless of their property

will surely learn their lesson.

The city engineers are to be

congratulated for their foresight.

The property owners who are

so careless of their property

will surely learn their lesson.

The city engineers are to be

congratulated for their foresight.

The property owners who are

so careless of their property

will surely learn their lesson.

The city engineers are to be

congratulated for their foresight.

The property owners who are

so careless of their property

will surely learn their lesson.

The city engineers are to be

A Chance for Contractors.

Mention was made last week that

Col. G. J. Griffith had offered to

furnish fine, disintegrated granite for

Sunset Boulevard. The following

letter is self-explanatory:

LOS ANGELES (CAL) Jan. 15, 1903.

Sunset Boulevard Association, Los

Angeles, Cal.—Gentlemen: I hereby

authorize you, or any one you may

name, to take from my gravel pit at

the head of Vermont avenue, or at

the head of Western avenue, all the

gravel that shall be required to sur-

face any portion of Sunset Boulevard,

free of charge, for such purpose.

Wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

G. J. GRIFFITH.

The Sunset Boulevard Association

is composed of a number of the

property owners along Sunset Boule-

vard. The association stands ready to

assist in any way, under the terms of the

above letter, the person or firm to whom

the contract for the grading of said

boulevard is let. Bids for the contract

will be received at the office of the

City Clerk up to 11 a.m. Monday,

January 15. This will be the biggest

contract of its kind that has ever

been let by the city, and has a num-

ber of advantages over the usual con-

tract for this kind of work. The Los

Angeles Pacific Railroad Company has

entered into an agreement with the

property owners along the line

wherein the railroad company agrees

to pay one-fourth of the total cost

of the improvement, after some slight

deductions. The payment to be made

when the work is complete and is ac-

cepted by the city. Also the assess-

ment district is so extended that

there will be a great number of as-

sessment made for less than \$5 and

will, therefore, be cash, so that a

large percentage of the cost of the

work will be cash and the balance

will be well secured by bonds on

property, than which with this boulevard

complete, there is no finer in or near

the city for residence purposes. For

further information concerning the

above offer, of gravel, application may

be made to G. J. Griffith, Bryson

Block, or to T. W. Kane, secretary of

the Sunset Boulevard Association, at

the Western Union Telegraph office.

MONG REAL ESTATE

OWNERS AND DEALERS.

OUTLOOK IN THIS LINE IS ALTO-

GETHER SATISFACTORY.

More Large Deals Being Closed Up,

and More Improvements Planned for

Business Section Than Ever Before—

Building Lots in Demand.

Business in the real-estate line con-

tinues brisk, with none of that fever-

ish activity which savors of boom-

methods, but with more important

deals under way and being closed up,

and more substantial improvements be-

ing planned and pushed forward in the

business section of the city, than ever

before. Purchases of residence lots, ac-

cessions, and with dwellings, by ac-

cessors, are being rapidly filled, and

the outlook for steady, continu-

ous growth should scarcely be more

satisfactory.

Sold Before Completion.

The Ward Realty Company has sold

to B. D. Tobey of San Francisco, a

lot 5x174 feet, on the west side of

Western avenue, between Maryland

and Ocean View avenues, with a thir-

d-six room two-story frame house,

consideration named, \$22,000. Mr. To-

boy bought of this same company the

Hotel Vendome, on the west side of

Hill street, between Second and Third

streets, about two years ago; consid-

eration named, \$25,000, and has since

declined \$40,000 for the property. Cap-

ital seeking investment in Los Angeles

because investment in this locality

pays. The profit noted in this instance

is not greater than that made in many

other cases, and, with the steady and

conservative development now in pro-

gress, judicious investments made at

the present time ought to yield fair

returns.

Hotel Delaware.

Harry Gray has purchased of H. T.

Kendall, through R. A. Rowan, 60x150

feet on the east side of Broadway, be-

tween Fifth and Sixth streets, with a

three-story brick building, known as

the Hotel Delaware; consideration

named, \$100,000. In 1895 W. S. Boyd

purchased this unimproved lot for \$20,

000. Something over a year ago Mr.

Boyd sold the property through R. A.

Rowan and R. K. Lindley to a real

estate company; consideration then named,

\$25,000. By the latter it was transferred to

Mr. Kendall; consideration then

named, \$75,000. These transfers show a

steady rise in prices, but they are

probably justified by the growth of the

city and growing appreciation of the

importance of this place as a center of

population and trade.

Harvard Heights Tract.

J. W. Hinton and A. N. Davidson

have purchased of Harrison M. Bow-

ler, through the Small-Brown Com-

pany, 115 unimproved lots of Washing-

ton street and Pico Heights tract, each

63x125 feet, and 70x125 feet; consid-

eration named, \$45,000; and from J. E.

Kimball three lots of same tract; con-

Real Estate.

[illegible]

3-story.
new and modern.
6 rooms; beautiful.
rooms, southwest; 10x10.

FOR SALE
A gem
one of the

conveniently located near
shops, restaurants, bus
rooms, even finer, Magna-
magnificent.
SOCIALS—
rooms and reception hall,
style, modern, elegant,
attractive.
ALLEY, looks near bus; east
of a restaurant, a polished
and curved ceiling, lawn,
decorated cellar, strictly mod-
ern.
FURNITURE: completely fur-
nished; to alley; rented for \$20;
\$10.
31.

WE HAVE A LARGE, NEARLY
ROOM HOUSE, LOCATED
ON A LARGE TRACT OF
ONE-HALF

USE. HOUSE IS WELL	CHOICE
ROOMING-HOUSE, AND	CENTER
	N

THE NEW YORKER
THU. MORN. BUT OWNER
MUCH LESS. MIGHT AC-
ON SMALL HOUSE IN
CENT. BRICKBURNCHER
ST. SH CURRIER BLDG.
LIFT.

any growing locality, S.W.;
er cent. on the price asked.
as to sell as he wishes to
an early date.

DICKSON'S—
Small building or ten
rooms; income \$2 per month;
only small investment.

DICKWELL & STANTON,
Phone Joseph 201. **M**

ELLS, lot 9x15½; 2 squares
36 ft.

FERRY house on Belmont ave.,
near city required, rent for
this is a bargain.

HOLMES and Park, 4-rooms, lot 39x
8; Mokka from car (lue).

K. house, on car line; can be
rented down, balance same.

L house, at Vice Heights;
on a beauty, fine view; make
offer.

M house from Pasadena car
\$2; \$50 cash, balance like

PINLEY & WILLIAMS

~~\$7500-\$7500~~
LOOKING FOR A HOME
DISTRICT OR A NICE

HANDSOME
 LAKE AVE. NO. 10.
 WILL BE GLAD TO SHOW
 HOUSE IN EVERY WAY.
 CEMENT FLOORS, CORK CEIL-
 ING AND THE PRICE IS VERY
 LOW.
 \$2300.
 COTTAGE IN WESTLAKE
 WITH FRONT A PICTURE
 PERFECT HOME. GET
 THE HOME JOURNAL. SEE
 THE ADVERTISING
 ORDER & WESTFELDT.
 604 TRUST BLDG.
 PHONE MAIN 125.

RED because he must sell; worth considerable more than

[illegible]

AGAIN; GOOD, CLEAN, 5-
house, ready to move into;
putting all down.

and room for
 bath. Only \$1250 cash,
 or before 2 years, on
 center Place and St. James
 street.
 On corner lot within
 Adams and Vermont ave.;
 balance all cement sidewalks;
 balance all the time you
 want. Cannot be duplicated
 elsewhere.
 2 rooms on W. 23rd st.
 lot has double frontage;
 quite this bargain can be built
 into a hotel. LOCKHART &
 SONS,
 28

FOR SALE
 NO RE-
 \$2500—\$7500
 title; both
 lots 100 ft.
 These are
 built and
 640 sq. ft. air-
 cond. for the
 day for the
 lot.
 11

FOR SALE
 AN EL-
 ELEGANT
 PENNSIVE
 SURELY,
 GLEN EL-
 WOOD F-
 MANTLE
 KNOWN

EXCELLENT REASONS FOR
PROPERTY AT A SAC.

FOR SALE
modern co
and mar
electric f
barn; stre
307 N. 5P

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

FOR SALE—

This image is a dark, high-contrast scan of a vertical strip, likely representing the edge of a book page or a binding. The strip is illuminated from the left, creating a bright, textured line that transitions into deep shadow on the right. The texture appears grainy and uneven, with some lighter and darker areas suggesting wear or the material of the paper. The overall composition is minimalist, focusing on the interplay of light and shadow along a single vertical axis.

FOR SALE

IN THE
 PROVE.
 FEW
 IN THE
 RACTS
 NIFUM.
 LIPOR-
 LINES:
 A. AT
 PAR-
 YN OF
 EACH.
 E.
 KE.
 LOCK.

3.

they
 line,
 against
 which
 been
 some
 ry of
 caused
 The
 The
 wide
 roads
 began
 about
 1830
 and
 in
 were
 in 18
 1840.

4.
 Cal
 is

ACT.
 line
 1840
 1847
 1850-
 1855

FLA.
 have
 extra
 Pen.
 1840
 1850.

RRY
 and
 and
 1847
 1850
 1855
 1860-
 1865
 1870
 1875
 1880
 1885
 1890
 1895
 1900
 1905
 1910
 1915
 1920
 1925
 1930
 1935
 1940
 1945
 1950
 1955
 1960
 1965
 1970
 1975
 1980
 1985
 1990
 1995
 2000
 2005
 2010
 2015
 2020
 2025
 2030
 2035
 2040
 2045
 2050
 2055
 2060
 2065
 2070
 2075
 2080
 2085
 2090
 2095
 2100
 2105
 2110
 2115
 2120
 2125
 2130
 2135
 2140
 2145
 2150
 2155
 2160
 2165
 2170
 2175
 2180
 2185
 2190
 2195
 2200
 2205
 2210
 2215
 2220
 2225
 2230
 2235
 2240
 2245
 2250
 2255
 2260
 2265
 2270
 2275
 2280
 2285
 2290
 2295
 2300
 2305
 2310
 2315
 2320
 2325
 2330
 2335
 2340
 2345
 2350
 2355
 2360
 2365
 2370
 2375
 2380
 2385
 2390
 2395
 2400
 2405
 2410
 2415
 2420
 2425
 2430
 2435
 2440
 2445
 2450
 2455
 2460
 2465
 2470
 2475
 2480
 2485
 2490
 2495
 2500
 2505
 2510
 2515
 2520
 2525
 2530
 2535
 2540
 2545
 2550
 2555
 2560
 2565
 2570
 2575
 2580
 2585
 2590
 2595
 2600
 2605
 2610
 2615
 2620
 2625
 2630
 2635
 2640
 2645
 2650
 2655
 2660
 2665
 2670
 2675
 2680
 2685
 2690
 2695
 2700
 2705
 2710
 2715
 2720
 2725
 2730
 2735
 2740
 2745
 2750
 2755
 2760
 2765
 2770
 2775
 2780
 2785
 2790
 2795
 2800
 2805
 2810
 2815
 2820
 2825
 2830
 2835
 2840
 2845
 2850
 2855
 2860
 2865
 2870
 2875
 2880
 2885
 2890
 2895
 2900
 2905
 2910
 2915
 2920
 2925
 2930
 2935
 2940
 2945
 2950
 2955
 2960
 2965
 2970
 2975
 2980
 2985
 2990
 2995
 3000
 3005
 3010
 3015
 3020
 3025
 3030
 3035
 3040
 3045
 3050
 3055
 3060
 3065
 3070
 3075
 3080
 3085
 3090
 3095
 3100
 3105
 3110
 3115
 3120
 3125
 3130
 3135
 3140
 3145
 3150
 3155
 3160
 3165
 3170
 3175
 3180
 3185
 3190
 3195
 3200
 3205
 3210
 3215
 3220
 3225
 3230
 3235
 3240
 3245
 3250
 3255
 3260
 3265
 3270
 3275
 3280
 3285
 3290
 3295
 3300
 3305
 3310
 3315
 3320
 3325
 3330
 3335
 3340
 3345
 3350
 3355
 3360
 3365
 3370
 3375
 3380
 3385
 3390
 3395
 3400
 3405
 3410
 3415
 3420
 3425
 3430
 3435
 3440
 3445
 3450
 3455
 3460
 3465
 3470
 3475
 3480
 3485
 3490
 3495
 3500
 3505
 3510
 3515
 3520
 3525
 3530
 3535
 3540
 3545
 3550
 3555
 3560
 3565
 3570
 3575
 3580
 3585
 3590
 3595
 3600
 3605
 3610
 3615
 3620
 3625
 3630
 3635
 3640
 3645
 3650
 3655
 3660
 3665
 3670
 3675
 3680
 3685
 3690
 3695
 3700
 3705
 3710
 3715
 3720
 3725
 3730
 3735
 3740
 3745
 3750
 3755
 3760
 3765
 3770
 3775
 3780
 3785
 3790
 3795
 3800
 3805
 3810
 3815
 3820
 3825
 3830
 3835
 3840
 3845
 3850
 3855
 3860
 3865
 3870
 3875
 3880
 3885
 3890
 3895
 3900

TO LET—
Rooms.

[illegible]

"The Daylight Store,"
Jacoby Bros.
331-333-335 South Broadway.

Finest 10c and 12c English Flannelette, Mill Ends, 7c.

Tomorrow we place on sale 5000 yards of the finest English flannelette in lengths of ten to twenty yards. This comes in light or dark colorings in a soft, fleecy, beautiful quality. The retail price everywhere is 10c and 12c. While it lasts Jacoby Bros.' price 7c.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 35c Elderdown Flannels 23c Yd.
500 yards of 25-inch, solid colored wool elderdown flannels, sold everywhere at 35c yard. Special 23c yd. | \$1.25 Satin Rhadamie 75c Yd.
400 yards all-black Black Satin Rhadamie, 28 inches wide, the heavy kind, value \$1.25. Special at 75c. |
| 50c Sheets 39c.
100 dozen bleached sheets, hemmed, ready for use. Size 72x90. The usual 50c grade. Special at 39c each. | Pongee Silk 59c Yd.
550 yards 57-inch Pongee silk, the quality that retails at 59c per yard. Special at 59c. |
| 10c and 12c Pillow Cases 7c Ea.
500 doz. Bleached Pillow cases as above, size 42x26, the usual 10c and 12c quality. | \$1.25 Canvas Etamine 89c Yd.
500 yards 64-inch all-wool Canvas Etamine cloth in assorted mixtures. Can be made up without lining, sold this season for \$1.25 per yard. |
| 10c and 12c Huck Towels 8c Ea.
100 dozen, size 17x27, linen huck towels with blue, pink and self-colored borders, value 10c and 12c. | 65c Ladies' Cloth 42c Yd.
500 yards of 64-inch, all-wool Ladies' cloth, all the principal colorings, good value at 65c per yard. |
| 10c and 12c Percales 6c Yd.
5000 yards of 36-inch fast colored percales, excellent designs. Sold at 10c and 12c elsewhere. Special, Monday only, at 6c. | \$1.00 Drapery Velour 50c Yd.
750 yards of 38-inch Drapery Velour, in assorted colors and patterns. Sold by exclusive furniture houses at \$1.00 per yard. |

10,000 Yards of Beautiful Embroideries 6c Values up to 12c—Widths up to 4 inches

Tomorrow we place on sale the most remarkable purchase of embroideries ever brought to the Coast. It is divided into two lots, the first of which we shall sell at 6c, including all embroideries that would retail ordinarily up to 12c. It includes the new crisp Hamburg and Swiss embroidery, all the latest and prettiest patterns in a fine, sheer quality. Tomorrow 6c.

10,000 Yards of Embroideries—Values up to 25c at 12c
This big lot consists of the finest and most magnificent ideas in Hamburg, Swiss and cambric embroideries, in widths up to 8 inches. You have never seen designs so beautiful, exquisite or ideas so artistic and pleasing. Regular retail price up to 25c. Tomorrow 12c.

A Harris Shoe Saves You 50c.—All Styles.
A Harris Shoe equals in all respects any \$3.50 shoe on the market, while it costs only \$3.00 and has all the fit and good appearance of any \$5.00 shoe. The price is \$3.00 for any style, men's or women's.
At \$2.50 can be had the Harris Oxford for women—in all the latest and most desirable ideas, equal in appearance, quality, and durability to any \$3.50 Oxford in Los Angeles.
Step to the new department and get acquainted with this popular new shoe.

50c Sample Hosiery 25c
A big lot of beautiful effects in men's fine hosiery at 25c per pair. Only a few alikes and such a big lot to choose from.

50c Unlaundered Shirts 29c
These are made by the famous New York mills with linen bosoms, perfect in fit, reinforced everywhere. 50c quality, special at 29c.

\$1.25 Men's Underwear 79c.
This lot consists of cotton ribbed underwear in fancy colors or natural grey. Your size is here in one or the other. Regular \$1.25 grade at 79c.

\$1.25 Driving Gloves 89c.
Men's heavy Mocha driving gloves, made in the latest style, all sizes. Sold in all furnishing stores at \$1.25. Special 89c.

Mail Orders Filled.

Jacoby Bros. is the largest mail-order house in the Southwest. We make a special department of this business. Anything worn by man, woman or child, night or day, can be purchased by mail.



Modes Patterns 10c

The newest and best of all patterns. They possess all the good points of other patterns, with many advantages no other patterns have. All the correct and latest styles of Paris, Berlin, London and New York. 10c per pattern.

Almost Half Prices on all Jackets and Monte Carlo

This is the biggest opportunity Los Angeles has yet had for selecting the best jackets and Monte Carlos at cut prices. First, because there are more styles and styles are prettier, more exclusive, and becoming. Second, because the makers themselves are the most severe.

The following list will be eagerly read by every woman in the city.

All \$ 9.50 grades now marked.....	8.45
All \$ 11.50 grades now marked.....	9.75
All \$ 14.50 grades now marked.....	12.00
All \$ 17.50 grades now marked.....	15.00
All \$20.00 grades now marked.....	18.00

Of course, the best ones will be snapped up first. Not a moment to lose, for what better beauty of our jacket stock! All higher priced jackets reduced in the same proportion.

First Showing in Los Angeles Of Royal Wash Waists

We are the first store to secure for Los Angeles the famous Royal Wash waists—one of the most exquisite, beautiful, and becoming garments ever devised. In fit, style and quality it has no equal in the whole world. You just can't see them without purchasing. On exhibition and sale tomorrow at our customary low prices.

Skirts Worth up to \$8.50, Clean Up Price \$4.50
We have carefully selected from our big stock of short skirts in skirts, and while there are not all sizes in each kind, yet we have your size in a dozen different styles. It's a chance to buy a high grade skirt at about half price. Both dress and walking styles are here in all the newest colorations. Sharp Monday morning your pick of the lot \$4.50.

All Women's Tailor Suits Worth up to \$24.50
At \$18.00 we shall sell any suit in our stock marked at any price up to \$24.50. The style in the lot that isn't new, but becoming, attractive, and stylish. Among them are Scotch cheviots, and other imported novelties. Colors are grey, blue, green and black.

\$20.00 Women's Suits \$12.50
This lot of suits comes in an extra Venetian cloth. They are handsome, give an air of distinction to the wearer, and have five rows about the flare to make whole costume an air of attractiveness. Colors are castles, grey and grey.

\$100,000 Worth of Finest Suits and Overcoats, About Half Price

Each year our January clothing sale commensurate with the most unusual and event of the year, and tomorrow it deserves attention because among all clothing distinguished by the lowest prices of all and the most clothing, the most clothing, and the newest. For instance:

Swell Suits and Overcoats \$10.00 and \$12.50 Qualities \$5.00
These are made of splendid materials, tailored with the greatest perfection in fit. Colors and styles to please every taste. Your choice \$5.00.

Swell Suits and Overcoats \$15.00 and \$17.50 Qualities \$7.50
Your tailor could not in any way excel these suits or overcoats in attractiveness. No other store offers you such a wide variety of grade ideas. Your pick of the lot worth up to \$15.00 at \$7.50.

All \$17.50 Suits and Overcoats \$12.50
All \$22.50 Suits and Overcoats \$14.50
All \$25.00 Suits and Overcoats \$17.50

\$3.00 Men's Hats \$1.95
Broken lines and small lots of our \$3.00 fedoras and derbies, made of selected felt, fine silk trimmings. Your choice \$1.95.

\$4.00 Men's Suits \$2.50
A lot of broken lines, fine fedoras, also late styles, also late styles. \$4.00. Your pick \$2.50.

\$1.00 Men's Suits \$0.50
A lot of broken lines, fine fedoras, also late styles, also late styles. \$1.00. Your pick \$0.50.

HOUSE AND LOT.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

The Construction News. Carefully compiled statistics in that journal show that in twenty of the leading cities of the country permits were taken out in 1919 for the construction of 22,355 building improvements, involving an expenditure of \$29,351,442, against \$2,118,100 in 1918, or 13.6% in 1919, an increase of 325% buildings, and \$2,624,454, or about 25% per cent. The figures, in detail, are as follows:

City	No.	Cost	Gain, Loss
New York	4,201	\$1,750,000	15
Chicago	3,100	\$1,200,000	10
Philadelphia	1,750	\$750,000	5
Brooklyn	1,500	\$600,000	8
San Francisco	1,200	\$500,000	12
Los Angeles	1,100	\$450,000	20
Washington	1,000	\$400,000	10
San Antonio	900	\$350,000	15
San Diego	800	\$300,000	18
San Jose	700	\$250,000	22
San Pedro	600	\$200,000	25
San Bernardino	500	\$150,000	28
San Luis Obispo	400	\$100,000	30
San Marcos	300	\$75,000	32
San Juan Capistrano	200	\$50,000	35
San Clemente	150	\$37,500	38
San Juan del Puerto	100	\$25,000	40
San Juan de los Rios	50	\$12,500	42
San Juan de los Caballeros	25	\$6,250	45
San Juan de los Baños	10	\$2,500	48
San Juan de los Baños	5	\$1,250	50
San Juan de los Baños	2	\$625	52
San Juan de los Baños	1	\$312	55
Totals	22,355	\$29,351,442	33

Ice-storage Building.

The Pasadena Ice Company has contracted with C. N. Stanley for the erection of a brick ice storage building, 92x45 feet, on the west side of Broadway, between the company's factory and the Santa Fe tracks, Pasadena. It will afford storage room for several hundred tons of ice, and will cost \$15,000.

Neat Fourth and Main.

The Edison Electric Company is to erect a two-story brick block just east of its present offices on the corner of Fourth and Main streets. The walls will be made strong enough to sustain a six-story structure when occasion requires.

For San Pedro.
Work has begun on the new factory of the San Pedro Ice and Cold Storage Company. It is to be erected on the Southern Pacific right of way off Front street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, San Pedro, and will have a capacity of twelve tons per day, against a daily output of eight tons by the old factory.

Building Notes.
Albert Preislauber has let to Gottfried Hanson the contract for the erection of a two-story frame residence on the corner of Tenth and Beacon streets, after plans of Architect S. Tilden Norton. It will cost \$10,000, and is to be finished by September 1.

The Occidental College is expecting to erect new buildings on its property at Highland Park during the present year. The old buildings will be remodeled into a chemical laboratory and a new chapel will be built.

Following are among the plans for new buildings taken from the Builder and Contractor:

Architects Morgan & Walls are preparing plans for John H. Jones, of a two-story frame building of four stories room flats to be erected on east Twenty-seventh street, near Main street.

Architect Edward Neisner has taken bids for a two-story and attic residence, to be built on the southwest corner of Figueroa and Seventeenth streets.

Same architect has taken bids for the installation of new store fronts and store fixtures for H. S. Sparks, at 333 South Spring street.

Architect John Parkinson is preparing plans for R. A. Rowan and associates, of a four-story business building, to be built on the west side of Broadway, north of Sixth street.

Architect F. L. Roschig is preparing sketches of the proposed residence of Mrs. George N. Childs of Philadelphia, to be built at Buena Vista street and Meridian avenue, near South Pasadena.

Mary A. Briggs and Little McClellan have contracted with J. F. Hall for the erection of a single-story brick business building on block 25, Ord's survey, on South Broadway, below Seventh street, for \$7000.

Building Permits.

Following are among the permits for new buildings issued by the City Superintendent of Building:

For H. W. Waite, at 252-260 West Twentieth street, two eight-room residences, to cost \$2500 each.

For R. Graham, at 129 North Union avenue, a seven-room residence, to cost \$2500.

For O. F. Scherer, at 2440 Dalton avenue, a nine-room residence, to cost \$2500.

For Los Angeles Trust Company, alteration to front at 125 West Second street.

For William Ferguson, at 1301-1307 South Flower street, four seven-room flats, to cost \$7000.

For Mrs. M. Demming, at 1027-1041 Estrella avenue, four five-room flats, to cost \$5000.

For C. M. Hoffman, at 528 Wall street, a two-story twenty-six-room flat building, to cost \$7500.

For A. Preislauber, at 367 Beacon street, a two-story twelve-room residence, to cost \$10,000.

Real Estate Notes.

A. D. Hunter buys of F. X. Pfaffinger an investment and for future improvement, a lot of the Nevin tract, 73x173 1/2 feet, on the west side of Manhattan Place, between Dorchester and Sixteenth streets, unimproved; consideration named, \$1100.

J. S. Crosby sells to T. J. River and to H. L. River, respectively, through Schenck, Tatum & Schenck, lots 5 and 6, in block N of the Knob Hill tract, unimproved; the first, 39x150 feet, on the southeast corner of Ocean View avenue and cliff street; the second, 60x160 feet adjoining on the east; consideration named, for both, \$2000. Two handsome homes will be built on the lots.

C. T. German buys of H. D. Lombard, through John D. Foster & Co., 60x170 feet, unimproved, on the north side of Twenty-eighth street, between Figueroa and Hoover streets; consideration named, \$2500, and will build a home. Same agency sells for F. C. Holman to J. W. Alexander 54x130 feet, unimproved, on the west side of Swift street, below Thirtieth; consideration named, \$1000, and purchaser will improve.

"I'm a Man Once More"

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt, With Free Electric Attachment for Weak People, Has Restored His Lost Strength.



This is the way they feel, the men who had given up hope, who thought there was no cure for them, until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life, overflowing with joyous spirits, and "care to the world." Pains are gone, weakness is gone, and full vigor is in their every action.

Do you want to feel like that? Then wear this grand life-giving appliance for two months at night. It will charge every nerve with electric life, and you will feel like a two-year-old. It puts steam into your run-down body, drives away pain and renews youth.

Here is a Happy Man.
Rheumatism Cured.
ARCAATA, Cal., Nov. 12, 1919.

Dr. M. B. McLaughlin,
Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Belt I purchased from you some two months ago has cured me of the rheumatism I suffered from. I am feeling first-rate, and shall be glad to recommend your treatment to any body, as I have no doubt about the results. Yours very truly,
JOHN ROBINSON.

If you have pains in your back, if you feel tired and listless, if you are nervous and weak, if you are growing old too soon, if you have lost the vigor and courage of youth, if you have Rheumatism, a Weak Stomach, or any evidence of breaking down, you are wasting time. Get Dr. McLaughlin's Belt with free Electric Attachment for men.

Get Some Life Into You!

What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden man? Feel like a man of spirit. Away with the pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were seventy years old and had one foot in the grave. Ginger up! Feel young and full of life. That's the way a man ought to feel. Come and let me put life into your nerves. Let me give you a new supply of youthful energy. Let me make you feel like throwing your chest out and your head up and saying to yourself "I'M A MAN." Let me give you back that old feeling of youthful fire, vim and courage. I can do it, so that in two months you will wonder that you ever felt so slow and roky as you do now. Come and see me and I'll explain, and you can see how my system works. If you can't call this ad out and send it to me and I'll send you a book, beautifully illustrated, that makes a man feel like being young again. Act today. Life is sweet, so enjoy every minute.

CAUTION—Beware of medical concerns offering "Electric Belts Free." This offer is only a trick to foist a package of medicine upon you. C. Q. D. Write to me for an explanation of the trick.

DR. M. B. McLAUGHLIN,
Office Hours—8 a.m. to 8 p.m. 129 South Spring St., Los Angeles.

SONOPATHY CURES DISEASE. BEECHAM'S PILLS.
E. M. M. CURATIVE CO., 529 S. Broadway, Tel. M. 648.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
For Biliousness and Nervous Disorders. Sold everywhere in boxes, 10c and 25c.



Peerless Brand Wines

Have the proud distinction of being the best produced in America.

Pure, Rich, Old and Wholesome

SONOMA ZINFANDEL.
Per Gallon.....\$5.75

FINE OLD ORANGE WINE.
\$1.00.....per Gallon

OLD OSCAR PEPPER WHISKY.
Full Quart Bottle.....

PORT SHERRY.
ANGELICA, MUSCAT
75c. \$1.00 and up.....per Gallon

GOODRICH WHISKY.
Full Quart Bottle.....

PEERLESS BREW BEER.
Per Doz. Qts. \$1.50 Pints.....

220 W. FOURTH ST.
TBL. M. 332

Peerless Brand Wines

220 W. FOURTH ST.
TBL. M. 332

Peerless Brand Wines

220 W. FOURTH ST.
TBL. M. 332

Peerless Brand Wines

220 W. FOURTH ST.
TBL. M. 332

FOR SALE—

FOR SALE--
1500 feet fronting Lake
One of the handsomest parks
Fronting Lake shore
50 x feet, including
all street work, paid
STRONG & DICKINSON
151 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE--
\$475--10x124,
\$690--10x130,
\$625--10x135,
\$625--13x179,
\$725--10x150,
\$725--10x150,
\$775--10x150,
West 61th st.
corner on Tomp
Lott's avenue.
Hudlong avenue.
Adams, near Cr
Monie Park tr

FOR SALE—GOOD FOR SUBS.
\$18,000—30 acres, Vermont road.
\$7900—10 acres, Hollywood.
\$20,000—30 acres, Hollywood.
\$11,000—5 acres, home etc., R.
\$2000—5 acres, Hollywood.
\$2000—3 acres, Hollywood.
\$20,000—30 acres, Hollywood.
\$10,000—14 acres, Hollywood.
THE BOWMAN REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT CO., 220 Potomac

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS.
Lot on E. 14th st., \$1200.
Lot on Centre, \$1000.
Four lots on E. Ninth st., \$1000.
One lot on Iowa st., \$1200.

Lots on E. 15th st., 2400 sq.
One lot 12th and Griffith sts.
One lot cor. Eighth and Co
11 YONGE
Room 25
FOR SALE—100 FEET FRONT,
ave. near Eighth; \$600.
50 feet front near Ninth and
Lot 50 feet front on graded
cement curb and walks, near
and Magnolia; \$600.
5 lots on graded street ac-
cording for \$2000. SHERWOOD A.
12 244 N.

7500, which is \$1000 less than a two blocks away can be bought.

MERRILL & HUNT'S
34 417

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER
dance, on W. Ninth St., between
Ninth and Park View, corner
car line; commands one of the
in the city; all street improve-
price below its real value, \$3000.
Residence on Locust St., South
of Adams St.,
G. W. STIMMON, 29-36
Corner Second and Spring sts.

FOR SALE — BUILDING L
LEAN'S PRICES.

Washington near Central, \$1000
5TH near Western, \$1000
Sixth near Western, \$1000
St. Elmo near Santa Fe, \$2000
Mott near Brooklyn, \$1000

Above are decidedly under price
adjoining lots are held, and price
is OWNER, **MR. DOLG**

FOR SALE—

\$1250;	\$1250;	\$2500;	\$1250;
RICH ST. RICH ST.			
Third lot south of 16			
St. 12.			
This is a money-maker			
ROBERT M. BROWN			
18 425-427 Duane			

FOR SALE—

**FOR SUBDIVIDING,
FOR SUBDIVIDING,**

**10 acres, between Washington a
nd feet on the 12th-14, Santa
road, level, and just ripe for
lots. For price call on our
owner**

BROWN & CHAM

18 "Phone John 1231. 425-449 Duane"

FOR SALE—\$25; 40x150 ON E. 32d
not far from Alameda; 1th
acre selling for \$100 per foot, as
Central a. F. O. CALKINS & CO.
Tel. Main 522. 304 Long

FOR SALE—
Two good lots that are bargain
tracts; well located; owner must
terms.

O. F. SCHERER, 225 W
ON SALE—TWO NICE HIGH
on Patton st.; a bargain at \$20
N. 1st

FOR SALE—THE SOUTHWEST
OF EIGHTH AND MILLARD S.
BIG BLACK WOODS OF FIGURE
LARGE GROUNDS, ROAD
LARGE MODERN FLATS; EAST
AGE AND OPPOSITE FLORIDA
FINE INVESTMENT FOR THE
BANKED. FOR A FEW DAYS ON
BAMSON, 101 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—SNAPS—BARGAINS—
Have three good bays on S. S.
100 feet on 100 feet on 100
150 feet corner, Figueroa; close-
room house; at a bargain.
\$18,000—100-foot corner, on W.

H. P. KENNET, room 296 210 E
 and Broadway.
 OR SALE—
 MR. BUILDER.
 MR. HOME-BUILDER.
 Three lots, a bargain for a build-
 estor. Or will divide for a home-
 outwest, close to 2 car lines,
 and Union. Three lots, one or a
 each. A real bargain. HEIN-
 enne Bldg.
 OR SALE—SOME VERY CHEAP
 ON ARROYO SEEN BETWEEN 58th
 and 59th STS., for only \$285.
 5th and Hidalgo, \$750. Lot on E
 between Eighth and Ninth, 50x
 you can't beat these.
 L. & MCKINNEY &
 341 Douglas

The only two vacant lots built
and Union ave. on the north
10th st. 106x175 feet; in order
state we will sell this week only.

ADAMS-ST. BUILDING
Phone Pico 391. 515 Com

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOT, 60X135
on wide, graded and curbed street
corner; small cottage; see chance I
maker; cash or easy terms; snap.
101 E. 10TH ST.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN, LOTS—
1900—1901 1st. Mainly Park
2000—2001, south side 21st. Mainly
1975—Washington st. 1 blk. east of

1906-Corral Central near Wasington
Lots, close in, \$25 down, \$10
DAVIDSON
1921 Centre
FOR SALE-CORNER LOT ON F
\$140. A snap at \$1000.
\$25 will buy choice lot on E. I
entert at \$2.
WERNER A
239 W. F
FOR SALE-SIX 50-FOOT LOTS ON
a Heights for \$1200 within one block
of; fine level lots and dirt cheap
southwest corner of Bailey and Franklin
also southeast cor. of Stewart and
Marwin ave. \$2500.
A. MACKIE
618 Trust
FOR SALE-

1000 FT. TO ALLEY.
EAST 3RD STREET NEAR
N. AL. PRICE OF \$200; \$300
BALANCE & PER CENT.
WINTON & S
TEL. MAIN 34. 234-16 TRUST
SALE—\$600; 180x100; FINE C
THREE STREETS GRADED. GAR
WER; LESS THAN 8 MINUTES
WIND AND SPRING. FINE
HOOD. NOTHING WRONG.
A. A. REAL ESTATE CO., 317 TRUST B
90 W. THIRD
SALE—A BUSINESS LOT,
of Four, between Los Ange
in; good improvements going
the next lot to this; \$300 less per
for lots in or opposite same bloc
OF REALTY CO., 317 TRUST B
and Spring
SALE.

—SNAP—SNAP—
0125 FT. ON WEST 24TH ST.
LOCATION; ONLY \$1275; T
BARGAIN.
WINTON & EVA
TEL. MAIN 556 214-16 TRUST B
SALE—\$25 BIDS \$6150 PER LOT
Side track
2 bays 2 lots 50x150 each, cor
near Mission Rd.
2 bays 2 lots, corner 15th and
N. THROU
160 CON
SALE—LOT 49x110 NEAR CENT
lots in front, plastered 6-ft. be
and lot; all new, for \$600; adjoi
for \$600, without improve
ain. SALSBUURY, owner, 1135 J
near Central ave.

Real Estate

FOR SALE

City Lots and Land.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE GOOD STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ALWAYS WILL BE

THE GREATEST IN THE UNION.

TO OUR SUNNY SOUTHLAND

BEHOLD THE BANNER

OF THE GOLDEN STATE.

And in all this southern country there is

no other location that presents so many

advantages as we have in Highland Park.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

Here you can find all the comforts of

country life, with its pure air and beautiful

scenery, and all the modern conveniences of a big city.

FOR SALE

City Lots and Land.

CLASSIFIED CITY LOTS.

NO FARE PRICES.

WESTLAKE DISTRICT.

For building or investment, 8.8 corner West-

lake and Grand, 25x100 to alley; 1 lot

in all; price \$12,000; agents please show

note of this.

Corner View, south side near CHS. 25x100.

Jump on this, a bargain, \$12,000.

Corner on Ocean View, 225 feet front by

17. Can deliver for \$200.

Beautiful corner on sixth overlooking

park, 100x150, \$600.

Another corner Ocean View, 4 good buy,

20x110, \$200.

We have a number of fine buys for home

or investment on this high land overlooking

park. Highest elevation near Westlake.

There is bound to be great demand for it.

Buy now.

Home, near Fourth; 25x100; best

lot Westlake section for money; only \$200.

SOUTHWEST.

Elegant lot, south side 25th facing Menlo;

25x110; see us for price.

Home fine residence site, Kinney Heights.

West Adams.

Near new car shop, corner 50x100, only

\$200.

Two lots adjoining above, 25x110, \$500

each; only \$100 for the three lots, 110

feet and corner.

Special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

each; special price on the bunch, only \$1,000

FOR SALE

City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE BY CURTIS

Phone Main 10.

YOU TAKE

EVERY SUNDAY

GO DOWN TO

CURTIS' REAL ESTATE

MAIN TO SAN PEDRO, 2TH TO 6TH STS.

CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE CITY.

ALL LOTS 12 FEET DEEP.

12 FT. TO 12 FT. DEEP.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

\$100 TO \$100.

EDITORIAL SHEET

Society News.

II^d YEAR.

EATERS—

RPHEUM—Modern

Orpheum Road Sh

WEEK COMM

NEW SHOW

NEW SMO

XVII. I. M.

WILLIAM
H. LANG

BLANC

Transmitting Mr. Cressy's May 11 ed

TOM

In Edmund I

Comedietta,

EDITH

Phenomenal High Lyric Segments

...

WILSON - PATTI - YAY

NAME	DATE	TIME
JOHN J.
...
...

— — — — —

Three Livingstones

THE BULLDOG

THE BRITONS

DEATH AND LIFE

REAR VIEW

Evening, best seats, 25c.

Sunday, seats, 25c; Saturday and
see Children, 10c.

LOS ANGELES THE

The Social World.

Men and Women in Society

Personal Intelligence

Order The Deline

EVENTS IN SOCIETY.

GEN. M. H. SHERMAN and his wife, Mrs. M. H. Sherman, gave a delightful trolley party and luncheon at Santa Monica Thursday, in compliment to Mrs. Edwin Earl. Besides Mrs. Earl, the guests were Mrs. J. N. Van Noy, Mrs. W. H. Perry, Mrs. R. H. Horton, Mrs. S. W. Dorsey, Mrs. Harry Gray, Mrs. W. L. Graves, Mrs. C. R. Drake, Mrs. E. B. Miller, Mrs. George I. Cochran, Mrs. H. G. Cates, Mrs. S. C. Hubbard, Mrs. C. C. Carpenter, Mrs. Homer Laughlin, Mrs. West Hughes, Mrs. C. M. Shannon, Mrs. H. J. Whitley, Mrs. Epea Randolph, Mrs. W. G. Karchhof, Mrs. L. Taylor, Mrs. H. Hayward, Mrs. O. L. Johnson, Mrs. George King, Mrs. Eben Smith, Mrs. C. F. Carnahan, Mrs. T. W. Phillips, Mrs. J. H. Adams, Mrs. A. Letta, Mrs. J. D. Bicknell, Mrs. James Fulton, Mrs. B. Truman, Mrs. William Thompson, Messrs. Edwin Earl, B. O. Carr.

Ladies Luncheon. Mrs. John T. Jones gave a pretty luncheon at her home on Thursday, at 1616 North Hollywood. The table being set for sixteen. A large cut-glass punch bowl, that was filled with exquisite pink roses, rested on a silver tray in the center of the table, and tiny baskets of violets and Cecile de Brusse roses with orange and white cloth, the whole forming an especially dainty color scheme. The place cards were decorated with Egyptian heads in water colors.

Mrs. Jones' guests were Mrs. Helen Ross, Mrs. L. C. Goodwin, Mrs. John A. Fairchild, Mrs. C. C. Hubbard, Mrs. Rufus Herron, Mrs. E. F. C. Klokke, Mrs. W. L. Blinn, Mrs. Carole R. Craig, Mrs. J. H. Norton, Mrs. Charles Forman, Mrs. Thomas Fleming, Mrs. Charles D. Field, Mrs. John Wignam, Mrs. Ferd K. Stale, Mrs. E. F. Clark.

Man-and-woman-dance. Mrs. and Mrs. Kingsley Macomber of Pasadena were host and hostess at the first large dancing party of the winter. The function, given at the beautiful home of Mrs. Macomber's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lamont Vanburg, corner of Columbia and Orange Grove avenue, and it was characterized by every detail by the enthusiastic character of the affair. The guests of honor, Dr. and Mrs. Macomber were assisted in receiving by their guests of honor, Dr. and Mrs. Macomber. About one hundred invitations were extended to the young married set and other young people of Pasadena. The evening, besides the dancing, there were a number of older people, who enjoyed looking on. Delightful orchestra music rendered the dancing and singing at night an elaborate collation was served. The decorations were unusually elaborate, consisting of pink and white fragrant carnations, and potted shrubs. The orchestra was partially concealed by tall palms and grasses. Many of the costumes of the ladies were of extreme elegance, and the affair was among the most beautiful and enjoyable given in the Crown City for a long time. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Scoville, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Statts, Mr. and Mrs. N. Macomber, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. William Garland, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lowe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Horace Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. U. D. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fletcher, Misses Henderson, Towne, Story, Misses Cloud, Holmes, Rowland, Chisholm, Higgins, Eldred, Gardner, Daggett, McGilvray, Clara Kay, E. Blunkhorn, Harkness, Eldred, Frye, Paul, Freeman, Merwin, Royan, Dickinson, Adair, Perkins, Henderson, MacGy, Groenendijk, Roche, Holmes, McGilvray, Macomber, Hastings, Fisher, Daggett.

Miss Phillips's Bride. From New Haven, Ct., comes news of the marriage of Miss Grace Evelyn Phillips, daughter of Prof. Milton E. Phillips, formerly dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Southern California, and sister of Lee A. Phillips of the Hinge syndicate, to Walter H. McGowan of Cleveland, Ohio. Miss McGowan is very well known in Los Angeles, where she has hosts of friends among the young set. The marriage took place on the 7th inst. Mr. and Mrs. McGowan will make their wedding trip to Europe. The following account of the wedding is given in the New Haven Palladium:

"One of the prettiest weddings of the season was held at night when Walter Harold McGowan of Cleveland, O., married Miss Grace Evelyn Phillips, daughter of Prof. Milton E. Phillips, educational director of the Y.M.C.A. The groom is junior member of the Buchanan company of vessel owners and transportation agents of Cleveland, Ohio.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Baker of the First Methodist Church at the residence of Prof. Phillips, No. 253 Winthrop avenue. The house, in which the wedding was held, was gorgeously decorated with palms and flowers. The bride wore a veil and was led by her bridesmaid, Miss Helen White. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

Mrs. John W. Wetzel, wife of Prof. Wetzel, played the wedding march. The bride is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music. She came to this city last September. Prof. Phillips took charge of the educational department of the Y.M.C.A. in the spring, coming here from Kansas, where he had been dean of the college at Winfield.

There were many guests present from far-away cities, as well as a representative gathering of New Haven society. The groom's present to the bride was a diamond crescent.

For the Misses Ainsworth. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ainsworth of Redondo are entertaining Mr. Ainsworth's sisters, the Misses Ainsworth of Portland, Ore. The visit is being made as pleasant as the widely-known hospitality of the Ainsworth home could devise.

Thursday Mrs. Ainsworth gave an elaborate dinner in compliment to the young ladies. A profusion of blossoms were arranged throughout the room, pink carnations making the table a thing of beauty, while the other rooms looked like a garden. The table was set with a red and white checkered cloth, and the delicate fragrance was everywhere. There were at table, besides the guests of honor, Miss Jane Deane and the Misses Mullin, and Messrs. Joseph Eastman, Harry Harrold, Waldo Norris, Raymond Masson, and Mr. J. H. Easton.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth

entertained with a Dutch supper. Those enjoying their hospitality were Miss Waddell, Miss Solano, Miss Mollie Brown, Miss Daisy, Miss Lina and Miss Ethel Mullins; Messrs. Karl Klokke, Joseph Easton, Shepard, Lang Easton, Phillips, Stern, Lines. Several members of the party remained down over Sunday, forming a most congenial home party. Those turning in the city came at a late hour on a special car.

Hanson-Hahn. The marriage of Miss Ethelyn M. Hanson and William G. Hanson took place Wednesday evening at the First Christian Church, Rev. A. C. Smithers officiating.

At 8 o'clock the first strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" announced the arrival of the bride party. The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Miriam Hoag, and by Miss Jessie Sellick. Charles A. Brown was groomsmen, and John Dales acted as best man. John Pierce and J. Henry Bates were ushers. Two small pages, Marvin Sellick and Georgia Ruback, completed the party. The full ceremony was read, during which "Call Me Thine Own" was softly rendered by the bride and groom. The "Lohengrin Chorus" from "Lohengrin," after which the bride party proceeded to the church entrance, where they received the congratulations and good wishes from their relatives and many friends.

The bride was gowned in cream tulle, made over white tulle. The skirt was cut on tulle and trimmed with long lengths of tulle. The bodice was trimmed in folds to match the yoke being cut high and made of cream silk-embroidered net. The bride wore a long train of satin ribbon. The sleeves worn only to the elbow, were trimmed with silk lace, having a part of the tulle of the bride's mother. A white picture hat and long white gloves completed the costume. She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations.

The bridesmaid wore rose pink organdy, cut on tulle, and trimmed with long lengths of tulle. The bodice was trimmed in folds to match the yoke being cut high and made of cream silk-embroidered net. The bride wore a long train of satin ribbon. The sleeves worn only to the elbow, were trimmed with silk lace, having a part of the tulle of the bride's mother. A white picture hat and long white gloves completed the costume. She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations.

The maid of honor wore pale blue mull, the skirt being ruffled, and the bodice trimmed in white. Elbow gloves and a pretty white hat completed her costume. She carried a bouquet of white carnations.

Euche by the Sea. The Matinee Euche Club was charmingly entertained Wednesday by Miss Alice Healy at her winter home, Ocean Park. The ride down to the sea being greatly enjoyed by the young ladies. The prizes were handsome pieces of statuary.

The first was won by Miss Zaidie Hartwell, the second by Miss Lena Reed, the consolation falling to Mrs. Taylor.

After the game a fish supper was served. Those present were: Mesdames Paul Chappell, Hartwell, Taylor, Charles, Loen, Heilmann; Misses Zaidie Hartwell, Harriet Crittenden, Ruth French, Kittie McCannick, Lucia Cook, Jessie Earle, Lena Reed, Mrs. McLain, Carmelita Tronczin, Fraisher.

Birthday Party. At the home of Judge W. H. Morris, No. 18 West Eighth street, a surprise party was arranged by Mrs. Morris in honor of her husband's birthday. The guests of honor were Judge Morris and Mrs. Morris. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. William Garland, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lowe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Horace Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. U. D. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fletcher, Misses Henderson, Towne, Story, Misses Cloud, Holmes, Rowland, Chisholm, Higgins, Eldred, Gardner, Daggett, McGilvray, Clara Kay, E. Blunkhorn, Harkness, Eldred, Frye, Paul, Freeman, Merwin, Royan, Dickinson, Adair, Perkins, Henderson, MacGy, Groenendijk, Roche, Holmes, McGilvray, Macomber, Hastings, Fisher, Daggett.

Dancing and a Banquet. Mrs. A. J. Whitley entertained Wednesday evening, at her home, No. 253 West Thirty-first street, with a delightful dancing party and banquet in honor of her son, Tony Whitley, and of her niece, Miss Celia Knowles. The house was gorgeously decorated with palms and flowers. The bride wore a veil and was led by her bridesmaid, Miss Helen White. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Baker of the First Methodist Church at the residence of Prof. Phillips, No. 253 Winthrop avenue. The house, in which the wedding was held, was gorgeously decorated with palms and flowers. The bride wore a veil and was led by her bridesmaid, Miss Helen White. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

Mrs. John W. Wetzel, wife of Prof. Wetzel, played the wedding march. The bride is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music. She came to this city last September. Prof. Phillips took charge of the educational department of the Y.M.C.A. in the spring, coming here from Kansas, where he had been dean of the college at Winfield.

There were many guests present from far-away cities, as well as a representative gathering of New Haven society. The groom's present to the bride was a diamond crescent.

For the Misses Ainsworth. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ainsworth of Redondo are entertaining Mr. Ainsworth's sisters, the Misses Ainsworth of Portland, Ore. The visit is being made as pleasant as the widely-known hospitality of the Ainsworth home could devise.

Thursday Mrs. Ainsworth gave an elaborate dinner in compliment to the young ladies. A profusion of blossoms were arranged throughout the room, pink carnations making the table a thing of beauty, while the other rooms looked like a garden. The table was set with a red and white checkered cloth, and the delicate fragrance was everywhere. There were at table, besides the guests of honor, Miss Jane Deane and the Misses Mullin, and Messrs. Joseph Eastman, Harry Harrold, Waldo Norris, Raymond Masson, and Mr. J. H. Easton.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth

entertained with a Dutch supper. Those enjoying their hospitality were Miss Waddell, Miss Solano, Miss Mollie Brown, Miss Daisy, Miss Lina and Miss Ethel Mullins; Messrs. Karl Klokke, Joseph Easton, Shepard, Lang Easton, Phillips, Stern, Lines. Several members of the party remained down over Sunday, forming a most congenial home party. Those turning in the city came at a late hour on a special car.

Hanson-Hahn. The marriage of Miss Ethelyn M. Hanson and William G. Hanson took place Wednesday evening at the First Christian Church, Rev. A. C. Smithers officiating.

At 8 o'clock the first strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" announced the arrival of the bride party. The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Miriam Hoag, and by Miss Jessie Sellick. Charles A. Brown was groomsmen, and John Dales acted as best man. John Pierce and J. Henry Bates were ushers. Two small pages, Marvin Sellick and Georgia Ruback, completed the party. The full ceremony was read, during which "Call Me Thine Own" was softly rendered by the bride and groom. The "Lohengrin Chorus" from "Lohengrin," after which the bride party proceeded to the church entrance, where they received the congratulations and good wishes from their relatives and many friends.

The bride was gowned in cream tulle, made over white tulle. The skirt was cut on tulle and trimmed with long lengths of tulle. The bodice was trimmed in folds to match the yoke being cut high and made of cream silk-embroidered net. The bride wore a long train of satin ribbon. The sleeves worn only to the elbow, were trimmed with silk lace, having a part of the tulle of the bride's mother. A white picture hat and long white gloves completed the costume. She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations.

The bridesmaid wore rose pink organdy, cut on tulle, and trimmed with long lengths of tulle. The bodice was trimmed in folds to match the yoke being cut high and made of cream silk-embroidered net. The bride wore a long train of satin ribbon. The sleeves worn only to the elbow, were trimmed with silk lace, having a part of the tulle of the bride's mother. A white picture hat and long white gloves completed the costume. She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations.

The maid of honor wore pale blue mull, the skirt being ruffled, and the bodice trimmed in white. Elbow gloves and a pretty white hat completed her costume. She carried a bouquet of white carnations.

Euche by the Sea. The Matinee Euche Club was charmingly entertained Wednesday by Miss Alice Healy at her winter home, Ocean Park. The ride down to the sea being greatly enjoyed by the young ladies. The prizes were handsome pieces of statuary.

The first was won by Miss Zaidie Hartwell, the second by Miss Lena Reed, the consolation falling to Mrs. Taylor.

After the game a fish supper was served. Those present were: Mesdames Paul Chappell, Hartwell, Taylor, Charles, Loen, Heilmann; Misses Zaidie Hartwell, Harriet Crittenden, Ruth French, Kittie McCannick, Lucia Cook, Jessie Earle, Lena Reed, Mrs. McLain, Carmelita Tronczin, Fraisher.

Birthday Party. At the home of Judge W. H. Morris, No. 18 West Eighth street, a surprise party was arranged by Mrs. Morris in honor of her husband's birthday. The guests of honor were Judge Morris and Mrs. Morris. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. William Garland, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lowe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Horace Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. U. D. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fletcher, Misses Henderson, Towne, Story, Misses Cloud, Holmes, Rowland, Chisholm, Higgins, Eldred, Gardner, Daggett, McGilvray, Clara Kay, E. Blunkhorn, Harkness, Eldred, Frye, Paul, Freeman, Merwin, Royan, Dickinson, Adair, Perkins, Henderson, MacGy, Groenendijk, Roche, Holmes, McGilvray, Macomber, Hastings, Fisher, Daggett.

Dancing and a Banquet. Mrs. A. J. Whitley entertained Wednesday evening, at her home, No. 253 West Thirty-first street, with a delightful dancing party and banquet in honor of her son, Tony Whitley, and of her niece, Miss Celia Knowles. The house was gorgeously decorated with palms and flowers. The bride wore a veil and was led by her bridesmaid, Miss Helen White. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Baker of the First Methodist Church at the residence of Prof. Phillips, No. 253 Winthrop avenue. The house, in which the wedding was held, was gorgeously decorated with palms and flowers. The bride wore a veil and was led by her bridesmaid, Miss Helen White. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

Mrs. John W. Wetzel, wife of Prof. Wetzel, played the wedding march. The bride is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music. She came to this city last September. Prof. Phillips took charge of the educational department of the Y.M.C.A. in the spring, coming here from Kansas, where he had been dean of the college at Winfield.

There were many guests present from far-away cities, as well as a representative gathering of New Haven society. The groom's present to the bride was a diamond crescent.

For the Misses Ainsworth. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ainsworth of Redondo are entertaining Mr. Ainsworth's sisters, the Misses Ainsworth of Portland, Ore. The visit is being made as pleasant as the widely-known hospitality of the Ainsworth home could devise.

Thursday Mrs. Ainsworth gave an elaborate dinner in compliment to the young ladies. A profusion of blossoms were arranged throughout the room, pink carnations making the table a thing of beauty, while the other rooms looked like a garden. The table was set with a red and white checkered cloth, and the delicate fragrance was everywhere. There were at table, besides the guests of honor, Miss Jane Deane and the Misses Mullin, and Messrs. Joseph Eastman, Harry Harrold, Waldo Norris, Raymond Masson, and Mr. J. H. Easton.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth

entertained with a Dutch supper. Those enjoying their hospitality were Miss Waddell, Miss Solano, Miss Mollie Brown, Miss Daisy, Miss Lina and Miss Ethel Mullins; Messrs. Karl Klokke, Joseph Easton, Shepard, Lang Easton, Phillips, Stern, Lines. Several members of the party remained down over Sunday, forming a most congenial home party. Those turning in the city came at a late hour on a special car.

Hanson-Hahn. The marriage of Miss Ethelyn M. Hanson and William G. Hanson took place Wednesday evening at the First Christian Church, Rev. A. C. Smithers officiating.

At 8 o'clock the first strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" announced the arrival of the bride party. The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Miriam Hoag, and by Miss Jessie Sellick. Charles A. Brown was groomsmen, and John Dales acted as best man. John Pierce and J. Henry Bates were ushers. Two small pages, Marvin Sellick and Georgia Ruback, completed the party. The full ceremony was read, during which "Call Me Thine Own" was softly rendered by the bride and groom. The "Lohengrin Chorus" from "Lohengrin," after which the bride party proceeded to the church entrance, where they received the congratulations and good wishes from their relatives and many friends.

The bride was gowned in cream tulle, made over white tulle. The skirt was cut on tulle and trimmed with long lengths of tulle. The bodice was trimmed in folds to match the yoke being cut high and made of cream silk-embroidered net. The bride wore a long train of satin ribbon. The sleeves worn only to the elbow, were trimmed with silk lace, having a part of the tulle of the bride's mother. A white picture hat and long white gloves completed the costume. She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations.

The bridesmaid wore rose pink organdy, cut on tulle, and trimmed with long lengths of tulle. The bodice was trimmed in folds to match the yoke being cut high and made of cream silk-embroidered net. The bride wore a long train of satin ribbon. The sleeves worn only to the elbow, were trimmed with silk lace, having a part of the tulle of the bride's mother. A white picture hat and long white gloves completed the costume. She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations.

The maid of honor wore pale blue mull, the skirt being ruffled, and the bodice trimmed in white. Elbow gloves and a pretty white hat completed her costume. She carried a bouquet of white carnations.

Euche by the Sea. The Matinee Euche Club was charmingly entertained Wednesday by Miss Alice Healy at her winter home, Ocean Park. The ride down to the sea being greatly enjoyed by the young ladies. The prizes were handsome pieces of statuary.

The first was won by Miss Zaidie Hartwell, the second by Miss Lena Reed, the consolation falling to Mrs. Taylor.

After the game a fish supper was served. Those present were: Mesdames Paul Chappell, Hartwell, Taylor, Charles, Loen, Heilmann; Misses Zaidie Hartwell, Harriet Crittenden, Ruth French, Kittie McCannick, Lucia Cook, Jessie Earle, Lena Reed, Mrs. McLain, Carmelita Tronczin, Fraisher.

Birthday Party. At the home of Judge W. H. Morris, No. 18 West Eighth street, a surprise party was arranged by Mrs. Morris in honor of her husband's birthday. The guests of honor were Judge Morris and Mrs. Morris. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. William Garland, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lowe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Horace Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. U. D. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fletcher, Misses Henderson, Towne, Story, Misses Cloud, Holmes, Rowland, Chisholm, Higgins, Eldred, Gardner, Daggett, McGilvray, Clara Kay, E. Blunkhorn, Harkness, Eldred, Frye, Paul, Freeman, Merwin, Royan, Dickinson, Adair, Perkins, Henderson, MacGy, Groenendijk, Roche, Holmes, McGilvray, Macomber, Hastings, Fisher, Daggett.

Dancing and a Banquet. Mrs. A. J. Whitley entertained Wednesday evening, at her home, No. 253 West Thirty-first street, with a delightful dancing party and banquet in honor of her son, Tony Whitley, and of her niece, Miss Celia Knowles. The house was gorgeously decorated with palms and flowers. The bride wore a veil and was led by her bridesmaid, Miss Helen White. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Baker of the First Methodist Church at the residence of Prof. Phillips, No. 253 Winthrop avenue. The house, in which the wedding was held, was gorgeously decorated with palms and flowers. The bride wore a veil and was led by her bridesmaid, Miss Helen White. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

Mrs. John W. Wetzel, wife of Prof. Wetzel, played the wedding march. The bride is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music. She came to this city last September. Prof. Phillips took charge of the educational department of the Y.M.C.A. in the spring, coming here from Kansas, where he had been dean of the college at Winfield.

There were many guests present from far-away cities, as well as a representative gathering of New Haven society. The groom's present to the bride was a diamond crescent.

For the Misses Ainsworth. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ainsworth of Redondo are entertaining Mr. Ainsworth's sisters, the Misses Ainsworth of Portland, Ore. The visit is being made as pleasant as the widely-known hospitality of the Ainsworth home could devise.

Thursday Mrs. Ainsworth gave an elaborate dinner in compliment to the young ladies. A profusion of blossoms were arranged throughout the room, pink carnations making the table a thing of beauty, while the other rooms looked like a garden. The table was set with a red and white checkered cloth, and the delicate fragrance was everywhere. There were at table, besides the guests of honor, Miss Jane Deane and the Misses Mullin, and Messrs. Joseph Eastman, Harry Harrold, Waldo Norris, Raymond Masson, and Mr. J. H. Easton.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth

entertained with a Dutch supper. Those enjoying their hospitality were Miss Waddell, Miss Solano, Miss Mollie Brown, Miss Daisy, Miss Lina and Miss Ethel Mullins; Messrs. Karl Klokke, Joseph Easton, Shepard, Lang Easton, Phillips, Stern, Lines. Several members of the party remained down over Sunday, forming a most congenial home party. Those turning in the city came at a late hour on a special car.

Hanson-Hahn. The marriage of Miss Ethelyn M. Hanson and William G. Hanson took place Wednesday evening at the First Christian Church, Rev. A. C. Smithers officiating.

At 8 o'clock the first strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" announced the arrival of the bride party. The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Miriam Hoag, and by Miss Jessie Sellick. Charles A. Brown was groomsmen, and John Dales acted as best man. John Pierce and J. Henry Bates were ushers. Two small pages, Marvin Sellick and Georgia Ruback, completed the party. The full ceremony was read, during which "Call Me Thine Own" was softly rendered by the bride and groom. The "Lohengrin Chorus" from "Lohengrin," after which the bride party proceeded to the church entrance, where they received the congratulations and good wishes from their relatives and many friends.

The bride was gowned in cream tulle, made over white tulle. The skirt was cut on tulle and trimmed with long lengths of tulle. The bodice was trimmed in folds to match the yoke being cut high and made of cream silk-embroidered net. The bride wore a long train of satin ribbon. The sleeves worn only to the elbow, were trimmed with silk lace, having a part of the tulle of the bride's mother. A white picture hat and long white gloves completed the costume. She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations.

The bridesmaid wore rose pink organdy, cut on tulle, and trimmed with long lengths of tulle. The bodice was trimmed in folds to match the yoke being cut high and made of cream silk-embroidered net. The bride wore a long train of satin ribbon. The sleeves worn only to the elbow, were trimmed with silk lace, having a part of the tulle of the bride's mother. A white picture hat and long white gloves completed the costume. She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations.

The maid of honor wore pale blue mull, the skirt being ruffled, and the bodice trimmed in white. Elbow gloves and a pretty white hat completed her costume. She carried a bouquet of white carnations.

Euche by the Sea. The Matinee Euche Club was charmingly entertained Wednesday by Miss Alice Healy at her winter home, Ocean Park. The ride down to the sea being greatly enjoyed by the young ladies. The prizes were handsome pieces of statuary.

The first was won by Miss Zaidie Hartwell, the second by Miss Lena Reed, the consolation falling to Mrs. Taylor.

After the game a fish supper was served. Those present were: Mesdames Paul Chappell, Hartwell, Taylor, Charles, Loen, Heilmann; Misses Zaidie Hartwell, Harriet Crittenden, Ruth French, Kittie McCannick, Lucia Cook, Jessie Earle, Lena Reed, Mrs. McLain, Carmelita Tronczin, Fraisher.

Birthday Party. At the home of Judge W. H. Morris, No. 18 West Eighth street, a surprise party was arranged by Mrs. Morris in honor of her husband's birthday. The guests of honor were Judge Morris and Mrs. Morris. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. William Garland, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lowe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Horace Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. U. D. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fletcher, Misses Henderson, Towne, Story, Misses Cloud, Holmes, Rowland, Chisholm, Higgins, Eldred, Gardner, Daggett, McGilvray, Clara Kay, E. Blunkhorn, Harkness, Eldred, Frye, Paul, Freeman, Merwin, Royan, Dickinson, Adair, Perkins, Henderson, MacGy, Groenendijk, Roche, Holmes, McGilvray, Macomber, Hastings, Fisher, Daggett.

Dancing and a Banquet. Mrs. A. J. Whitley entertained Wednesday evening, at her home, No. 253 West Thirty-first street, with a delightful dancing party and banquet in honor of her son, Tony Whitley, and of her niece, Miss Celia Knowles. The house was gorgeously decorated with palms and flowers. The bride wore a veil and was led by her bridesmaid, Miss Helen White. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Baker of the First Methodist Church at the residence of Prof. Phillips, No. 253 Winthrop avenue. The house, in which the wedding was held, was gorgeously decorated with palms and flowers. The bride wore a veil and was led by her bridesmaid, Miss Helen White. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

Mrs. John W. Wetzel, wife of Prof. Wetzel, played the wedding march. The bride is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music. She came to this city last September. Prof. Phillips took charge of the educational department of the Y.M.C.A. in the spring, coming here from Kansas, where he had been dean of the college at Winfield.

There were many guests present from far-away cities, as well as a representative gathering of New Haven society. The groom's present to the bride was a diamond crescent.

For the Misses Ainsworth. Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ainsworth of Redondo are entertaining Mr. Ainsworth's sisters, the Misses Ainsworth of Portland, Ore. The visit is being made as pleasant as the widely-known hospitality of the Ainsworth home could devise.

Thursday Mrs. Ainsworth gave an elaborate dinner in compliment to the young ladies. A profusion of blossoms were arranged throughout the room, pink carnations making the table a thing of beauty, while the other rooms looked like a garden. The table was set with a red and white checkered cloth, and the delicate fragrance was everywhere. There were at table, besides the guests of honor, Miss Jane Deane and the Misses Mullin, and Messrs. Joseph Eastman, Harry Harrold, Waldo Norris, Raymond Masson, and Mr. J. H. Easton.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth

entertained with a Dutch supper. Those enjoying their hospitality were Miss Waddell, Miss Solano, Miss Mollie Brown, Miss Daisy, Miss Lina and Miss Ethel Mullins; Messrs. Karl Klokke, Joseph Easton, Shepard, Lang Easton, Phillips, Stern, Lines. Several members of the party remained down over Sunday, forming a most congenial home party. Those turning in the city came at a late hour on a special car.

Hanson-Hahn. The marriage of Miss Ethelyn M. Hanson and William G. Hanson took place Wednesday evening at the First Christian Church, Rev. A. C. Smithers officiating.

At 8 o'clock the first strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" announced the arrival of the bride party. The bride was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Miriam Hoag, and by Miss Jessie Sellick. Charles A. Brown was groomsmen, and John Dales acted as best man. John Pierce and J. Henry Bates were ushers. Two small pages, Marvin Sellick and Georgia Ruback, completed the party. The full ceremony was read, during which "Call Me Thine Own" was softly rendered by the bride and groom. The "Lohengrin Chorus" from "Lohengrin," after which the bride party proceeded to the church entrance, where they received the congratulations and good wishes from their relatives and many friends.

The bride was gowned in cream tulle, made over white tulle. The skirt was cut on tulle and trimmed with long lengths of tulle. The bodice was trimmed in folds to match the yoke being cut high and made of cream silk-embroidered net. The bride wore a long train of satin ribbon. The sleeves worn only to the elbow, were trimmed with silk lace, having a part of the tulle of the bride's mother. A white picture hat and long white gloves completed the costume. She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations.

The bridesmaid wore rose pink organdy, cut on tulle, and trimmed with long lengths of tulle. The bodice was trimmed in folds to match the yoke being cut high and made of cream silk-embroidered net. The bride wore a long train of satin ribbon. The sleeves worn only to the elbow, were trimmed with silk lace, having a part of the tulle of the bride's mother. A white picture hat and long white gloves completed the costume. She carried a shower bouquet of white carnations.

The maid of honor wore pale blue mull, the skirt being ruffled, and the bodice trimmed in white. Elbow gloves and a pretty white hat completed her costume. She carried a bouquet of white carnations.

Euche by the Sea. The Matinee Euche Club was charmingly entertained Wednesday by Miss Alice Healy at her winter home, Ocean Park. The ride down to the sea being greatly enjoyed by the young ladies. The prizes were handsome pieces of statuary.

The first was won by Miss Zaidie Hartwell, the second by Miss Lena Reed, the consolation falling to Mrs. Taylor.

After the game a fish supper was served. Those present were: Mesdames Paul Chappell, Hartwell, Taylor, Charles, Loen, Heilmann; Misses Zaidie Hartwell, Harriet Crittenden, Ruth French, Kittie McCannick, Lucia Cook, Jessie Earle, Lena Reed, Mrs. McLain, Carmelita Tronczin, Fraisher.

Birthday Party. At the home of Judge W. H. Morris, No. 18 West Eighth street, a surprise party was arranged by Mrs. Morris in honor of her husband's birthday. The guests of honor were Judge Morris and Mrs. Morris. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. William Garland, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lowe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Horace Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. U. D. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fletcher, Misses Henderson, Towne, Story, Misses Cloud, Holmes, Rowland, Chisholm, Higgins, Eldred, Gardner, Daggett, McGilvray, Clara Kay, E. Blunkhorn, Harkness, Eldred, Frye, Paul, Freeman, Merwin, Royan, Dickinson, Adair, Perkins, Henderson, MacGy, Groenendijk, Roche, Holmes, McGilvray, Macomber, Hastings, Fisher, Daggett.

Dancing and a Banquet. Mrs. A. J. Whitley entertained Wednesday evening, at her home, No. 253 West Thirty-first street, with a delightful dancing party and banquet in honor of her son, Tony Whitley, and of her niece, Miss Celia Knowles. The house was gorgeously decorated with palms and flowers. The bride wore a veil and was led by her bridesmaid, Miss Helen White. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

...MOMERY BROS.
...SILVERSMITH
...Spring and Summer

The President himself may
be holding the bowls of him out in
the world. Even the Eagle Bird
and give a Chinese coin with a
hole in it to be such a Pres-
ident as for looking for happi-
ness everything turns up in that
that would be positively
to have in your hands of those
new years' nor worth the paper
words are written on.

I don't see people in the coal
mine, my friend the Sultan
of Siam, nor rare and radiant
Lopend, nor yet other Casteles
having such a dickens of a

10.00 a.m. 1.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 5.00
 1.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 5.00
 leaving leave Plaza del Rey for Los
 Ocean Park and Santa Monica:
 1.00 a.m. 11.15 a.m. 12.15 p.m.
 2.15 p.m. 3.15 p.m. 4.15 p.m.
 8.15 p.m. 7.15 p.m. 8.15 p.m.
 leaving Santa Monica Line Station.
 and Hill streets. Round trip 50 cents
 purchase your ticket at the ticket

Mail orders as
successfully filled as
you personally
perintended
purchase.
Telephone
(6671)

**Etherby - Kayser
Shoe Co.**

1 Broadway,
New York

345 E. Colorado St.,
Pasadena.

Free
Free
Free
Free

THE EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.
 424 SOUTH LOS ANGELES STREET—
 BRANCH OFFICE 111 W. SECOND ST. TELEPHONE MAIN 81.

Imperial Lands

10,000 acres of choice government land in the Imperial Valley under the greatest irrigation system in America. Only 114 miles from the S. P. railroad. There is no better farming section in California. Barley, wheat, alfalfa, sorghum, millet, kaffir maize, Egyptian corn, melons, cantaloupes, and numerous other crops grow to perfection.

Only \$1.25 Per Acre

Pay all the cash required to secure both land and water, and no further payment to be made by the principal for four years. If you have not used your government rights in this to your opportunity. It will pay you to give this matter some thought. Call at our office if possible and see some of the products grown at Imperial, or send for illustrated pamphlet.

Oakley-Paulin Co.,
 Dept. H. 334-305 Douglas Bldg., Los Angeles.

Mail orders as
successfully filled as
you personally
perintended
purchase.
Telephone
(6671)

**Etherby - Kayser
Shoe Co.**

1 Broadway,
New York

345 E. Colorado St.,
Pasadena.

Free
Free
Free
Free

THE EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.
 424 SOUTH LOS ANGELES STREET—
 BRANCH OFFICE 111 W. SECOND ST. TELEPHONE MAIN 81.

Imperial Lands

10,000 acres of choice government land in the Imperial Valley under the greatest irrigation system in America. Only 114 miles from the S. P. railroad. There is no better farming section in California. Barley, wheat, alfalfa, sorghum, millet, kaffir maize, Egyptian corn, melons, cantaloupes, and numerous other crops grow to perfection.

Only \$1.25 Per Acre

Pay all the cash required to secure both land and water, and no further payment to be made by the principal for four years. If you have not used your government rights in this to your opportunity. It will pay you to give this matter some thought. Call at our office if possible and see some of the products grown at Imperial, or send for illustrated pamphlet.

Oakley-Paulin Co.,
 Dept. H. 334-305 Douglas Bldg., Los Angeles.

Strictly One Price.
...Plain Figures...



The Truth About Oriental Rugs and Kis Khilims.

The statements we published over our signature in last Sunday's papers were startling to all except people who are thoroughly posted on Oriental conditions as regards merchandise. We said that we had more genuine antique Oriental rugs than could be found in any other stock, east or west. There are reasons why it is possible for one store in the far southwest corner of the United States to have more antique rugs than the large retail houses in Chicago and New York. In the first place, Oriental rugs are the ideal floor coverings for Southern California, and the percentage of Southern California people who desire Oriental rugs is greater than can be found in any other section. One reason is that the decorators in New York and throughout the East care little as to the origin of a rug so long as it possesses the soft color blending which they desire. It makes no difference to them whether the rug is a genuine antique or a doctored rug.

Then, too, our Mr. Loftus has just returned from a seven weeks' journey, during which time he looked over and made selections from more than 500 bales of rugs. These rugs are now here. We have 500 antiques alone, and every one is guaranteed to be genuine. Not a rug in our store has been acid washed or in any way tampered with.

Mr. Loftus is conceded to be one of the leading authorities and best judges of Oriental rugs. He will personally guarantee every rug in our store to be exactly as represented. You can rely upon his judgment and upon what he says. We back his guarantee with the Barker Brothers' guarantee, which means money back if you are not satisfied with the quality of any rug we sell.



Shirvans and Daghestans

A good assortment of these rugs which are good values at \$35.00 to \$45.00 are being sold at prices ranging

From \$15.00 to \$30.00.

Among our Oriental Rugs, both antique and modern, we show a wide range of designs in the following:—

Royal Sehnaas,
Shirazs,
Kabistans,
Daghestans,
Royal Bokharas,
Khivas,
Kashmirs,
Kirmans,
Kermanshaws,
Mosuls,
Tabrizs,
Gorevans,
Karabaghs,
Shirvans,
Bokharas,
Amritzars,
Sultanabads,
Kazaks.

The prices of Oriental Rugs are advancing. January 1st an export duty went into effect which advanced the prices from 25 to 60 per cent. This collection of rugs was purchased before the advance. The benefit is yours. Genuine antique rugs are becoming very scarce. Last Sunday we published an extract from the London Upholsterer, which made the statement that "fine Persians have jumped 60 per cent and the supply is almost exhausted. Antique Bokharas are almost entirely out of the market. The best Afghans are 25 per cent higher. Antiques have gone up and there is hardly a fine rug to be found in Constantinople."

The prices we have marked upon our rugs are lower than you would expect under the existing conditions. Any one who buys an Oriental rug now could sell it again in a year's time for more money than it cost. There are no fictitious values marked upon our rugs, and every one is marked in plain figures. The price is not to be deviated from. There is no element of chance entering into an Oriental rug purchase made from us.

Carpets
Oriental
Rugs

BARKER
BROTHERS
420 to 424 S. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES

Linoleum
Matting
Rugs
Shag
Horsehair

THE WEALTH OF A PART OF THE PHILIPPINES.

VAST SOURCE OF GAIN IN ISLE OF MINDORO IS TOLD.

A Visitor Says It Is Worth Five Times What He Paid for Archipelago—A Story of Spanish's Luck Related—He Made a Fortune There in a Few Years.

(Philippine Correspondence Kansas City Star.) This island (Mindoro), third in size, is so wealthy and of such importance, that it cannot be otherwise than to keep one in constant wonderment not only at its natural resources, but also at its future possibilities. Although practically unexplored, it has already produced enough of its wealth to satisfy even the most incredulous that it stands equal to any wealthy island in the archipelago. Its wealth cannot be measured by past discoveries, for its natural resources, still unknown, are far greater than white men have ever seen.

Eighteen towns, all located along the coast, denote the line of civilization, while the whole of the interior has been left to pagan tribes. Calapan, beautifully situated on the northern coast, is not only the capital of the island, but also the largest and most important town. Its close proximity to the island of Luzon, and nearness to Manila, makes it the principal seaport also. Even Calapan the island can be crossed in perfect safety by following a rough and winding trail, wending its way over lofty mountains—which come day will yield vast mineral wealth—then through densely-wooded forests, their valuable timber only waiting for the chopper's ax, and for miles over a red dirt road, with its iron ore still undisturbed by the miner's pick. Guides can always be obtained from Calapan to the nearest village inhabited by the tribesmen, with whom the townspeople trade. These other guides can be secured to the coast village, and so on, until the pueblo of Mangrove is reached, which is a coast town in the southern extremity of the island, and close to the island of Ilin, which, although abounding in wealth, is uninhabited, except by a few wild people. Señor Ildro Santos, a wealthy Spaniard, the owner of vast estates, whom I met and visited in Mangrove, said to me: "The American government paid Spain \$200,000 in gold for the Philippine Islands, which was, perhaps, only one-fifth of the value of Mindoro alone."

With a residence of twenty years in that island, during which time he has amassed a fortune, he certainly should be in a position to know of what he speaks.

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES. The land is of the very best, the soil so rich in places that "if you tickle it with a hoe it smiles with a heavy crop." As fine tobacco is raised as can grow anywhere, while in many parts tall growing sugar cane is to be seen, and here and there the heavy wheels of the sugar mills are heard to grind. The soil is also well adapted for the growing of rice and all sorts of vegetables, besides a great assortment of the best kind of fruits, much of it growing with no other care than earth's nature. But in Mindoro, on in other parts where the insurrection existed, many thousands of acres of land, formerly under cultivation, have for the last few years remained in idleness.

While much of the interior of the island is mountainous, the virgin land found in the insurmountable valleys and fertile districts will number many thousands of acres, and with an abundant supply of good, round wood, it is most suitable for farming or grazing purposes. It must be stated that land titles in Mindoro appear as thoroughly lost as a needle in a haystack. In the vicinity of Mangrove, the friars claim vast estates, and while they have been in possession of land in that island, nothing appears to be known as to the manner in which they became the bona fide owners of the property. Today there are roaming in uninhabited parts many wild cattle, carabao and horses, the property of the friars, abandoned by them when they were compelled to flee from the country, during the insurrection against the Spaniards in 1898. Since that year their live stock has roamed wild, while their other property has been left to take care of itself.

It appears that during the Spanish regime possession meant ownership of land, hence deeds or titles were unnecessary, so long as the government officials were able to collect the revenues through other sources, and judging from this, one is led to believe that nearly all the land owners of these parts are squatters who settled on government lands during the war, and have thus far remained undisturbed. But, however, there is still enough left to go around, but first we must have the right kind of laws, which will guarantee protection to any one owning property.

OTHER INDUSTRIES. Of the other industries, the pearl fisheries should not be overlooked, for in several places along the coast these valuable gems are to be found. At Calavite Point, which is near the pueblo of Palawan, many of the natives are engaged in diving after the pearls that are found there in paying quantities. Many are also found along the coast of Ilin, which is a small adjoining island. Owing to the crude method used by the natives engaged in this pursuit, they meet with comparatively poor success, although they manage to make it pay. If more modern methods were employed in diving after the pearls it is the opinion of many that a fortune could be made in a comparatively short time.

Fishing is carried on, although not on a very extensive scale. Many horses are raised in the island and many cattle are also to be seen throughout the island. Taking it all around the outlook of Mindoro's future is most promising.

British Columbia Mining Association. VICTORIA (B. C.) Jan. 17.—A largely-attended meeting was held this evening to take steps for the promotion of a British Columbia Mining Association, the scope of which will cover every branch of the industry.

For That Backache
Nine out of every ten persons who suffer from backache have weak kidneys. They need Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will strengthen the kidneys, open up the clogged bowels, and cure
Nausea, Headache, Belching, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervousness, Insomnia and Malaria, Fever and Ague.



IF YOU USE A... "WHITE"

You Won't Get STUCK on the Road, or Won't Be Towed In

Don't make the mistake of buying an automobile because it is cheap.

GET A WHITE and you have the best machine on the market today, and for years to come. Cheapest in the long run, because it is economical to operate, and repairs are reduced to a minimum.

No noise, smell or shaking up, as with gasoline machines.

The ideal machine for a professional man, because it is cleanly. The engine is enclosed and runs in oil, which does away with all oiling, keeps out the dirt and dust and saves machinery. Nothing to watch or worry about.

MR. WINTHROP E. SCARRITT, of E. R. Chapman & Co., Bankers, 80 Broadway, N. Y., President of the Automobile Club of America, writes a letter to a friend at Coronado Beach: "I am getting more fun out of my 'WHITE STEAM CAR' than out of any other four I ever had. Give me a good ride. With their system of semi-bush leather, there is never any danger of burning your tallow out."

Dr. A. P. Schiffman, of the Schiffman Dental Co., 107 N. Spring, says: "I am a White Automobile."

Dear Sir: I am ready to prove to you that in the past two years I have had considerable experience in operating several steam automobiles, also rebuilding an automobile. I have observed with interest the operation of different makes of both steam and gasoline cars in the hands of my friends and others. On account of the disagreeable noise, vibration, odor and other inconveniences of gasoline cars, I am partial to steam cars which prove themselves and others, ride easier and are more reliable. I am satisfied that the extreme weight of which good gasoline cars are now running is a disadvantage for other reasons that the excessive cost of maintenance of tires and for the purpose of saving a board of directors of a car about the size, weight and style of the "White" will prevail in the long run. I have found the "White" easy to maintain, inexpensive to operate, easy to ride, either on rough or smooth roads, and the fastest machine I have ever ridden in.

Many of the objectionable features of other makes of automobiles are overcome in the "White." In my estimation, the "White" is the best car in the world, and will be for years to come.

Very truly yours,
DR. A. P. SCHIFFMAN.
Mr. H. M. Russell of the Union Consolidated Oil Co., says:
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 22, 1905.
H. D. Ryan, Agent White Automobile, 116 E. Seventh St., Los Angeles.
Dear Sir: Answering your question as to how I like the "White" Automobile, I will say that I am delighted with it. I have had four or five months' experience with the "White" and others, and the only real pleasure or satisfaction I have had has been with the "White." I find it very easy to control on the streets, it is perfectly safe and all that it is claimed to be.

White Automobile Agency,
116 East Seventh. Tel. South 83. CALL AND TAKE A RIDE

C. F. Heinzman
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST
22 NORTH MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES
Prescriptions carefully compounded day & night
Fine Furniture and Carpets. Always busy store. The new Lyon-McKinney-Smith Co., 215-217 W. Sixth St., Tel. Spring and Broadway
Laundry
10 South Main Street
Telephone Main 65

Stockholders' Meeting.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company will be held at No. 201 New High Street, in the city of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1906, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors of said corporation to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
D. O. ANDERSON,
Secretary of the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company.
Los Angeles, Cal., January 17th, 1906.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STROP
Has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLEYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Strop," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

TEETH
Pain Expeller
WATKINS
SPINKS' B.L.C. CO. 618 PIONEER BLDG.

MME. IDALIN

This celebrated toilet preparation is almost every woman in the world that is absolutely hairless and cannot be detected.

FREE DEMONSTRATION



For full facts for men, either write or call. On sale Monday and Tuesday.

Women's nightgowns, made from the finest materials, with wide, corded trimmings. On sale Monday and Tuesday, each \$1.00.
Women's slippers, made from the finest materials, with wide, corded trimmings. On sale Monday and Tuesday, each \$1.00.
Women's shoes, made from the finest materials, with wide, corded trimmings. On sale Monday and Tuesday, each \$1.00.
Women's hats, made from the finest materials, with wide, corded trimmings. On sale Monday and Tuesday, each \$1.00.

Continuation
Women's shoes, made from the finest materials, with wide, corded trimmings. On sale Monday and Tuesday, each \$1.00.
Women's hats, made from the finest materials, with wide, corded trimmings. On sale Monday and Tuesday, each \$1.00.

Rich T...
30c Val...
For M...
beautiful...
most of...
in width...
quilted...
uses up...
mated by our...
little more than...
Choose from these

SPEC
White Linen Covert Lanes—2 1/2 yard
Sale price, each...
White Pearl Buttons—Three sizes to choose
from; cheap at 10c.
Curling Irons—Small and medium sizes.
Sale price, each...

TREAT RICH HOUSE OF
THE ROTHSCHILDS.

THEIR HISTORY IS A HISTORY OF
A MISERABLE HOARDING.

They Did Their Wealth in a Cellar
to Escape Napoleon's Raiders—A
Picture of Later Millions Thus Saved.
A Wise Family of Lenders They Are.

[Washington Times.] The name
"Rothschild" is taken from the House
of Rothschild, in the Jewish sec-
tion there lived in Frankfurt the man
who founded the Rothschild fortune.
His father, Nathan Rothschild, was destined
to his father to become a Jewish rabbi;
but his strong business proclivities
overcame religious tendencies, and a firm
business became one of the managers
of the district of the hardest kind of sav-
ing to accumulate about

MME. IDALINE FACE CREAM.

This celebrated toilet preparation is well and favorably known to almost every woman in this community. It is a preparation that is absolutely harmless; easy to use, beautiful at once, and cannot be detected.

FREE DEMONSTRATION ALL THIS WEEK.



Substantial Suits Worth \$10.00, on Sale Monday and Tuesday at \$5.00

For Monday and Tuesday we offer a collection of nearly two hundred suits for men, that have been formerly priced at from \$7.50 to \$12.50 per suit. They're mostly regular \$10.00 values. The materials include cassimeres, chevots and tweeds, in neat patterns and good colors. These suits are of fashionable cut and are tailored in a very reliable manner. There are sizes for all. There is a difference in the suits and the best will undoubtedly go first—so if you're interested it's worth your while to come early Monday. Choose from these \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$12.50 suits Monday and Tuesday, at each \$5.00.

Coats and Vests From \$15.00 Suits for \$5.00

Old coats and vests from our suit stock. In a large variety of popular fabrics such as cassimeres, chevots and fancy worsteds. Well tailored, stylish cut garments in a good range of sizes. The suits sold for \$15. That would make the coat and vest a bargain at \$10. Choose from these, while they last, at \$5.

Men's pants, odd lines from our suit stock, good colors, neat patterns. These are from suits that sold at prices ranging from \$12.50 to \$20. That means that the trousers alone are worth from \$8.50 to \$5 per pair. There's a good answer for those who like a bargain. Sale price, per pair, \$2.00.

\$6.00 Sailor Suits for Little Fellows \$3.60

Hobby sailor suits for youngsters from 3 to 10 years of age. Made from all-wool serge, chevot and worsteds. Neatly trimmed; good colors. Suits that have sold at prices ranging from \$6.00 to \$8.00. Sale price while they last, each, \$3.60.

Boys' suspenders made from strong fresh elastic web, leather or mohair ends, good strong buckles, patent castoffs; 25c values; Monday and Tuesday, per pair, 12c.

Men's New Spring Hats, \$3.00 Values at \$1.98

For hit hats for men, either soft or stiff, in all the new spring brims and colors. Splendid silk trimmings, fine leather sweatbands, chapes that are new and popular. Qualities that are sold by the exclusive dealers at from \$2.00 to \$3.00. Sizes for all. On sale Monday and Tuesday, each, \$1.98.

\$1.00 Flannel Gowns for 69c.

Women's night gowns, made of good grade flannel, in pretty stripes of pink and white and blue and white, cut full length and wide, with lace finish, gowns that are well worth \$1.00 Monday and Tuesday, each, 69c.

Outing Flannel Skirts 23c.

Women's short skirts, made from fair grade outing flannel, neat colors, well finished, better than you usually get for 25c and really worth 30c. On sale Monday only, each, 23c.

Children's Muslin Drawers 8c.

Good, strong muslin drawers for children. These are finished with three tucks and lace trimmings, garments that are well worth 15c; Monday and Tuesday, while they last, per pair, 8c.

Women's Cambric Drawers 25c.

Women's drawers, made from good grade cambric, finished with five tucks, hemstitched, carefully sewn, full cut garments, well worth 35c, Monday and Tuesday, per pair, 25c.

Nightgowns, made from extra quality muslin, square neck, tucked yokes, embroidery trimmings, finished with cambric ruffles, all sizes; at 69c; Monday and Tuesday, each, 49c.

Continuation of January Shoe Sale—Prices Near Half.

Women's shoes—made from fine soft leather, with light heels, all sizes \$1.98.

Women's shoes—made from high grade leather, with extension soles, all sizes \$1.98.

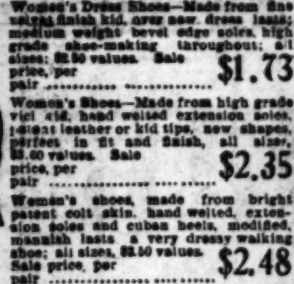
Women's shoes, made from either box or oval toe, some with light weight soles, others with heavy extension soles; all sizes, worth up to \$2.50; sale price, \$1.48.

\$2.00 Misses' Shoes \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Misses' and children's shoes made from fine plump vici kid or box toe, with extension English welted soles; foot-form or modified last; perfect in fit and finish; misses' size 1 1/2 to 3, \$1.50; children's size 8 1/2 to 11, \$1.25.

Children's \$1.50 Shoes for \$1.10.

Children's vici kid shoes, made with lace tops, medium weight soles, half round toes with patent leather tips; spring heels, serviceable little shoes in sizes from 8 1/2 to 11; worth \$1.50. Sale price, per pair, \$1.10.



Women's Dress Shoes—Made from fine quality leather, with hand turned soles, stylish dress lasts, medium concave heels, cheap at \$2.50. Sale price, per pair, \$1.73.

Boys' and Youth's Shoes.

Boys' and youth's shoes made from strong satin calf, oaks, quilted with steel shanks, a sturdy shoe adapted to the needs of schoolboys; \$2 values; sale price, \$1.50.

Little Men's \$2 Shoes \$1.48.

Little men's shoes made from good vici kid, with oak tan extension soles, laces, hooks just like the boys'. Sizes from 8 1/2 to 13 1/2; \$2 values; sale price, per pair, \$1.48.

Rich Taffeta Ribbon, 30c Value, 4 Inches Wide 17c

For Monday's selling we will display a large and beautiful collection of all silk taffeta ribbon, in almost every known shade and color, including white and black. These are high grade brilliant taffetas, in widths up to 4 inches. Regular staple, dependable qualities that we carry in stock the year round. Values up to 30c. A particularly fortunate deal consummated by our Eastern buyer places these goods on our counters at a little more than half price. We will sell them at the same ratio. Choose from these Monday, per yard, 17c.

SPECIAL NOTION PRICES:

White Laces—3 1/2 yards long. 1-2c

White Laces—Three sizes to choose from. 5c

Combination Needlebooks—Containing 5 papers assorted sewing needles, bodkins and darning needles. Sale price, per set, 1c.

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

White Laces—Small and medium sizes. 2c

English Semi-Porcelain.



The above cut is a hint at the appearance of a one hundred piece dinner set of the best English semi-porcelain that goes on sale tomorrow morning at the lowest figure we've ever quoted for a reliable dinner set. These are of the very best imported English semi-porcelain. Beautifully decorated with sprays and flowers; absolutely guaranteed not to craze. A 100-piece set of this grade usually sells at \$15, and a 50-piece set at \$7.50. Choose from a limited quantity of these sets while they last—100-piece sets \$8.24; or 50-piece sets \$4.48.

Guaranteed Not to Craze

WATER GREEN DECORATIONS.

Set of 50 pieces \$4.48

Set of 100 pieces \$8.24

Set of 150 pieces \$12.36

Set of 200 pieces \$16.48

Set of 250 pieces \$20.60

Set of 300 pieces \$24.72

Set of 350 pieces \$28.84

Set of 400 pieces \$32.96

Set of 450 pieces \$37.08

Set of 500 pieces \$41.20

Set of 550 pieces \$45.32

Set of 600 pieces \$49.44

Set of 650 pieces \$53.56

Set of 700 pieces \$57.68

Set of 750 pieces \$61.80

Set of 800 pieces \$65.92

Set of 850 pieces \$70.04

Set of 900 pieces \$74.16

Set of 950 pieces \$78.28

Set of 1000 pieces \$82.40

Set of 1050 pieces \$86.52

Set of 1100 pieces \$90.64

Set of 1150 pieces \$94.76

Set of 1200 pieces \$98.88

Set of 1250 pieces \$103.00

Set of 1300 pieces \$107.12

Set of 1350 pieces \$111.24

Set of 1400 pieces \$115.36

Set of 1450 pieces \$119.48

Set of 1500 pieces \$123.60

Set of 1550 pieces \$127.72

Set of 1600 pieces \$131.84

Set of 1650 pieces \$135.96

Set of 1700 pieces \$140.08

Set of 1750 pieces \$144.20

Set of 1800 pieces \$148.32

Set of 1850 pieces \$152.44

Set of 1900 pieces \$156.56

Set of 1950 pieces \$160.68

Set of 2000 pieces \$164.80

Set of 2050 pieces \$168.92

Set of 2100 pieces \$173.04

Set of 2150 pieces \$177.16

Set of 2200 pieces \$181.28

Set of 2250 pieces \$185.40

Set of 2300 pieces \$189.52

Set of 2350 pieces \$193.64

Set of 2400 pieces \$197.76

Set of 2450 pieces \$201.88

Set of 2500 pieces \$206.00

Set of 2550 pieces \$210.12

Set of 2600 pieces \$214.24

Set of 2650 pieces \$218.36

Set of 2700 pieces \$222.48

Set of 2750 pieces \$226.60

Set of 2800 pieces \$230.72

Set of 2850 pieces \$234.84

Set of 2900 pieces \$238.96

Set of 2950 pieces \$243.08

Set of 3000 pieces \$247.20

Set of 3050 pieces \$251.32

Set of 3100 pieces \$255.44

Set of 3150 pieces \$259.56

Set of 3200 pieces \$263.68

The Best Skirts of Two Seasons.

Styles of the Present—A Hint of What's to Come.



Tomorrow morning we begin a sale of skirts that is broader and further reaching than most sales. We've reduced the prices to a very low figure on all the best skirts in our stock, of the present season, and have added to this an advance shipment of new spring goods that reflects the fads and fancies of metropolitan skirt tailors for the spring season that is to come. It's a collection of skirt values unprecedented in the trade records of the most successful skirt department in Los Angeles. If you haven't a skirt want at present you'll find it to your advantage to come in and look over these new goods and get posted on the style possibilities of coming season.

\$5 Walking Skirts for \$2.98

New Walking Skirts—Made from heavy and medium weight rough chevots in various shades of gray—tailor finished—all lengths and sizes—An advantage purchase places these goods in our hands far below the market price. They'd be cheap at \$4.00. Sale price, each, \$2.98.

New Wool Walking Skirts, \$2.89.

Handsome Dress Skirts—Of smooth and rough chevots and a number of stylish novelty cloths. The colors are black, gray, and some few fancies. Some skirts prettily trimmed. Goods bought at liberal price concessions that ordinarily would be cheap at \$8.00. Sale price, each, \$2.89.

New Wool Dress Skirts, \$4.89.

Monday morning we will display for the first time an advance shipment of new spring skirts—there are many very attractive novelties in this lot that will appeal to women who appreciate new things in wearing apparel. The materials are high grade Scotch mixed chevots and some others as well as the most popular black pearly chevots. Jackets are Norfolk and blouse embodying many decidedly different style points. Jackets all lined with high-grade satin. The skirts are walking length, tucked, strapped and set off with tailor stitching. These garments will give you a good strong hint of what is to be, so far as style goes, in walking suits for spring. Style and quality considered they are priced very moderately and are within easy reach. Prices range \$12.48, \$13.63, \$16.48, \$18.65 and up.

NEW SPRING TAILOR-MADE SUITS FOR WOMEN.

Monday morning we will display for the first time an advance shipment of new spring suits—there are many very attractive novelties in this lot that will appeal to women who appreciate new things in wearing apparel. The materials are high grade Scotch mixed chevots and some others as well as the most popular black pearly chevots. Jackets are Norfolk and blouse embodying many decidedly different style points. Jackets all lined with high-grade satin. The skirts are walking length, tucked, strapped and set off with tailor stitching. These garments will give you a good strong hint of what is to be, so far as style goes, in walking suits for spring. Style and quality considered they are priced very moderately and are within easy reach. Prices range \$12.48, \$13.63, \$16.48, \$18.65 and up.

\$12 Dress Skirts for \$5.98

New Dress Skirts—Made from heavy and medium weight rough chevots in various shades of gray—tailor finished—all lengths and sizes—An advantage purchase places these goods in our hands far below the market price. They'd be cheap at \$4.00. Sale price, each, \$2.98.

\$17 Dress Skirts for \$8.98

New Dress Skirts—Made from heavy and medium weight rough chevots in various shades of gray—tailor finished—all lengths and sizes—An advantage purchase places these goods in our hands far below the market price. They'd be cheap at \$4.00. Sale price, each, \$2.98.

New Spring Dress Skirts \$6.35.

A choice collection of high grade novelties in light and dark shades. New spring styles, taller cut and finish; skirts that are new in every detail and well worth \$10.00. Sale price, each, \$6.35.

NEW SPRING TAILOR-MADE SUITS FOR WOMEN.

Monday morning we will display for the first time an advance shipment of new spring suits—there are many very attractive novelties in this lot that will appeal to women who appreciate new things in wearing apparel. The materials are high grade Scotch mixed chevots and some others as well as the most popular black pearly chevots. Jackets are Norfolk and blouse embodying many decidedly different style points. Jackets all lined with high-grade satin. The skirts are walking length, tucked, strapped and set off with tailor stitching. These garments will give you a good strong hint of what is to be, so far as style goes, in walking suits for spring. Style and quality considered they are priced very moderately and are within easy reach. Prices range \$12.48, \$13.63, \$16.48, \$18.65 and up.

\$4.50 Silk Waists for \$3.25.

Colored silk waists—taffetas, moires and India silks. Stylish and attractive; all the new wrinkles in sleeves, collars, as well as tucks, hemstitching, and slot seams. Sizes for all. An excellent assortment of desirable colors. Excellent values at \$4.50. Monday and Tuesday, each \$3.25.

\$5.50 French Flannel Waists \$3.98.

Handsome French flannel waists—embroidery trimmed, slot seams and tucked effects, some trimmed with clusters of velvet buttons. The colors are rose, tan, red, pink, blue, as well as black and white. Good range of sizes. \$5.50 values. Monday and Tuesday, each \$3.98.

Two Special Offerings in Jackets.

Seasonable Jackets of fine quality Kersey and Meltons—22 and 27-in length—lined with satin—good range of colors. Values up to \$10. Full assortment of sizes. On sale Monday and Tuesday at each \$4.98.

Stylish Jackets of Kersey or Beaver in blues, castor and modes—22 and 27-in lengths—Double breasted box fronts—closing backs—\$7.48—worth up to \$12.50. Monday and Tuesday, each \$7.48.

Royal Steel Enameled Ware. Unusually Low Prices.

The Royal Steel Enameled Ware is well known and acknowledged to be the very best made. The color is gray. It is an imported ware and usually commands a higher price than any other enameled ware. There are no seconds or cuts in this lot. Every piece is absolutely perfect. These goods go on sale Monday morning at lower prices than are usually charged for inferior qualities. Here's a hint of the prices:

15c 1-qt. Pudding Pan.....10c
25c 3-qt. Pudding Pan.....20c
30c 4-qt. Dish Pan.....30c
65c 14-qt. Dish Pan.....60c
15c Pie Plates.....12c
35c Collanders.....25c
90c No. 7 Tea Kettle.....75c
70c Rice Boilers.....65c



Items of Interest---Drug Section.

Hot water bottles—the celebrated "Goodyear" brand—made by the Goodyear Rubber Co. The best to be had. Fully warranted. Worth \$1.75. Sale price, each, \$1.10.

Hot water bottles—the "Goodyear" brand. Made from best quality red rubber. 4-qt. size. Regular price \$1.75. Sale price, each, 98c.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.....75c

Bell's Talcum Powder.....10c

Merck's Food.....85c

Box Cakes.....20c

Palma (large size).....65c

Palma's Cherry Compound.....65c

Essence of Peppermint.....75c

Hot Water Bottles—the Goodyear Rubber Co. "White Rubber." 4-qt. size, that always sells at 98c. Sale price, each, 75c.

The "Broadway Special" bulk perfume—splendid assortment of odors, long lasting and fragrant. Worth 35c per oz. Sale price, per oz., 21c.

Dr. Preston's Cough Remedy 15c

Perce's Discovery.....65c

Ayer's Hair Vigor.....65c

Coke's Dandruff Cure.....75c

Clude's Pepto-Tangan.....75c

Lysterine.....75c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

Swamp Root, large size.....65c

THE PUBLIC SERVICE OFFICIAL DOINGS. TREASURE SEARCH STARTED

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

Street Superintendent Werdin yesterday ordered an inspector to swear out a warrant for a street contractor who refuses to secure a permit to lay cement sidewalk.

The Finance Committee of the Council decided to recommend the purchase of lots for the extension of Echo Park.

Charles Temple testified in his own behalf yesterday.

E. C. Trabant has sued W. E. Graf, a dentist, for a sound tooth he claims was pulled out.

J. O. Francis was yesterday arraigned in the Police Court for passing a bogus check.

Lawrence Bower was convicted of stealing frocks for the babies.

AT THE CITY HALL.

STREET CONTRACTORS MUST TO THE MARK.

SUPERINTENDENT WERDIN WILL ENFORCE RULES.

Directs Inspector to Swear Out a Warrant for a Contractor Who Fails to Pay Attention to His Warning—No Cement Work Can Be Laid Without a Permit.

When Street Superintendent Werdin declared that all ordinances and contracts relating to street work would be enforced, under his regime, many contractors deemed that he was simply talking. Since then one or two men have discovered that Werdin was decidedly in earnest, and in the near future other contractors are liable to discover that they must abide by regulations and contracts.

Only quick action on the part of J. A. Daniels, a contractor, prevented the issuance of a warrant for his arrest yesterday afternoon. Daniels had been working on South Grand avenue, just south of Eighth street, without obtaining a permit from the Street Superintendent to use the street. On Friday an inspector was sent out to notify him that he must get a permit before proceeding with the work. Daniels failed to appear at the office, and an inspector called on him again yesterday. When Daniels did not put in an appearance, Superintendent Werdin instructed the inspector to swear out a warrant.

While the inspector was out of the office seeking the warrant, Daniels appeared, took out the permit, and made the required deposit to guarantee the city that the street would be restored to perfect condition. This permit was then taken to the City Engineer's office, where application was made for a permit to lay down a sidewalk.

Several contractors have lately taken advantage of the ignorance of property owners by laying down sidewalks and curbs without getting the grade stakes. While this saves the contractor a little money, it is often disastrous to the property owner. Some say the street is improved in the regular manner, under the Vrooman law, the sidewalk is found to be of different grade and is torn up. Then the indignant property owner rails at the City Engineer for giving a different grade than his predecessor.

An instance in point came up last week. S. Oliver secured a permit to lay 50 feet of cement sidewalk on Central avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. Owing to some one's neglect, under the previous administration of the Street Superintendent's office, no deposit was demanded. Oliver took the permit to the City Engineer's office, but before he secured the grade stakes, laid the sidewalk where he thought the grade ought to be.

The lady for whom the work was done has been advised not to pay the bill, until the contractor shows her an Engineer's certificate proving that the sidewalk has been laid on grade.

Superintendent Werdin is also after the street-sprinkling contractor, and has issued instructions that a dry path for bicyclists must be left in the middle of the street, in accordance with his anti-sprinkling pledges. The education of the sprinkling contractor, who might have been expected, has proven a very difficult matter, but Superintendent Werdin threatens to use strong measures, if the work is not done according to his wishes.

Street sweeping has also received much attention from the new Superintendent. He has directed the purchase of a new kind of sprinkling apparatus, to be used in sprinkling the streets, before the machine sweepers pass over them. The new device is designed to prevent the disgusting fogs of dust which now make the streets practically impassable for fifteen minutes after the machines go by. Other reforms are contemplated by the Street Superintendent, and it would not be surprising if drastic measures were tried to better the quality of the street sweeping. The petition of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, are now before the Council, and that body is also doing a little thinking.

Lost Diptheria Tubes.

Enterprising physicians in this city have succeeded in losing about 240 diptheria-culture outfits belonging to the health department in the last year. Each outfit is worth about 15 cents. The department has only fifty of the outfits left, and the city will be compelled to purchase more unless the physicians in question do a little reasoning about their offices. Unless the delinquent doctors are more prompt and careful in the future about returning the culture outfits to the health department, a nominal deposit will be exacted to guarantee the return of the diptheria outfits.

Hogan's Irish Grove.

An Irish grove may be the reigning attraction of the parks in the near future. J. F. Hogan, who lives at No. 1339 South Los Angeles street, has offered to donate to the department fifty mountain ash trees one year old, the seeds of which Mr. Hogan brought from his old home in the Emerald Isle. He says they grow to a height of 150 feet and are sometimes six feet through. Mr. Hogan's contribution to the parks is given on the condition that the trees be set out together and the ensemble named the "Irish Mountain Ash Grove." Hokey for Hogan!

TO BUY LOTS.

PARK EXTENSION.

All but four of the twenty-five lots in the triangular piece of ground lying between Echo Park and Temple street now belong to the city and yesterday the Finance Committee decided to recommend the immediate purchase of the remaining ones. An order for the purchase of one lot belonging to Mrs. Mary Bisset was approved and the City Attorney will be requested to ac-

quire the other three lots as soon as possible if terms advantageous to the city can be secured.

Park Commissioner Jones attended the session and Deputy City Attorney Henry and Deputy Auditor Eastwick explained to the new Councilmen the tangled web in which the property is involved. The Finance Committee proceedings were prosecuted by the city about two years ago, but the amounts awarded by the court were so excessive that the city flatly refused to pay them. One property owner, who secured an award of \$1190 for his lot, was glad to compromise with the city for \$550. Other lots have been secured at a correspondingly low figure.

Thus far the cost of this addition to Echo Park has been about \$5000.

Petitions Filed Yesterday.

Once again the question of property lighting the The-d-street tunnel before the Council for consideration. Yesterday a petition was filed asking that six arc lamps be placed in the hole in the ground. Much complaint has been caused by the darkness of the tunnel, and numerous petitions have been filed to secure an improvement. Perhaps the new Council can make the situation, it is the opinion of electrical experts that the arc lights will create too much glare.

An application was presented yesterday for an extension of the cow limit along San Marcos street west to Cahuenga street, south on Cahuenga to Pico street and east on Pico street to the present line of the cow limit.

AT THE COURT HOUSE.

TEMPLE IS HIS OWN BEST WITNESS.

THE ACCUSED TESTIFIES IN THE MURDER TRIAL.

Claims That Beyse Threatened Him a Year or More Ago and Flourished a Knife at Him Before the Killing—Says He Fired the Fatal Shot Only to Save His Own Life.

To wipe his nose on cross-examination, Temple, the accused murderer, used a maroon silk handkerchief shot with cerise. While he was telling his own story, Temple flicked a kerchief of pale bird's-egg blue, spotted with lovely pink flowers.

The jury was bewildered and amazed. All during the big murder trial Temple's pocket handkerchiefs have been a source of daily quivering sensation.

The best witness who has testified yet for Temple is Temple. He told his story to the jury yesterday morning.

Temple is a big, handsome fellow, with a braggadoio manner, full of confidence. Whenever any other witness has been on the stand, Temple has sat leaning forward in his chair with his eyes fixed on the face of the speaker with burning intensity. When he was on the stand himself yesterday he swaggered back in his chair and chewed gum—quite at ease.

Temple was the target for a long, tedious cross-examination, and designed to tire him out and trip him up.

Into a contradiction. However, he stuck stoutly to his story and the cross-examination only tired out the jury.

Temple swore by all that was good and holy that he only shot Tomas Beyse to save himself from being stabbed.

He said that nearly a year before the killing a man named Juan Orozco warned him that Beyse was going to do him harm.

Temple said: "Orozco" said Beyse wanted to get me, and would get me in time."

He told of another occasion many months before the killing. Beyse came into the saloon and got a glass of beer. As Temple was drawing off a lager, Beyse drew a big two-edged dagger and stabbed it into the counter. As the knife struck there, shouting in the wood Beyse exclaimed: "There's for the cabrones." (A cabron is a man who permits his wife to be criminally intimate with other men.)

"Did you take that to mean you?" asked Attorney E. E. Robinson. Temple said about the witness for the prosecution. He said that Beyse was rushing at him with a drawn knife when he shot.

"Had you been drinking?" asked Mr. E. E. Robinson.

"Oh, yes, I had had some drinks," said Temple.

"Were you drunk or sober?"

"I was sober."

"Perfectly sober?"

"Well, I had had my drinks."

"Don't you know that you had the delirium tremens the next day after this killing?"

One of Temple's lawyers, Le Compe Davis, jumped up with a red-hot objection. He objected to about seventy-two reasons, and took an exception to the language used by the attorney.

Mr. E. E. Robinson cut him off by simply asking him the question: "I could prove it if I were allowed."

All the lawyers were on their feet, battling objection around like ping-pong balls.

Mr. Davis was heard above the uproar with a bitter retort to Mr. E. E. Robinson: "That's not true," he thundered, "and

the gentleman knows it is not true when he makes the statement."

Mr. E. E. Robinson did not reply to this. Another tilt took place between the lawyers later on. Lucien Earle was prosecuting his argument to the jury when Mr. Davis interrupted him with an intimation that the statement he was making was not the truth.

Judge Smith reproved Davis sharply, stating that he would allow no man to give the lie to another in his court, and said that he would take the matter up at the conclusion of the trial.

Most of Temple's cross-examination was of a hopeless tediousness. Mr. Earle made him go over and over the most trivial points of the story until even Temple's wife, whose face was as white as death with anxiety when he first went on the stand, became so bored that she had to console herself with the newspaper.

It affected the three lawyers for the defense in different ways. Mr. Rush calmly dropped it out beyond the outermost rim of his inner consciousness and made marks in a book.

Compte Davis leaned back in his chair and closed his eyes in peaceful resignation.

Appel leaned over the table and cast triumphant glances at the ladies.

Appel became a sort of derisive sea echo.

Earle asked Temple if he Mexican struck a certain other Mexican a severe blow in the midst of horreplay in the saloon.

"Did he strike him a severe blow?"

"Severe blow?" snorted Appel in a stage whisper of ridicule.

"Did he strike him with his clenched fist?"

Derisive echo, "Clenched fist."

Finally Davis gave voice in feeble protest when the cross-examination began to go over it all in infinitesimal detail again.

"Oh, yes, he did," said Appel. "If we stop him, he'll take all day." Earle: "I'll take all day if you keep on interrupting me."

Appel: "If we didn't you'd take a year."

Earle: You took time enough when you were cross-examining our witness.

Appel: We didn't remember what kind of cross-examination you are or we wouldn't have.

When Temple finally left the witness stand, one last witness was called for the defense and he was rather funny.

He was the man who unearthed the knife with which the defense said Beyse threatened to kill Temple.

When he testified about finding it, he said that he measured the spot in town thinking you might find a knife in that place," asked Judge McCormack, sarcastically.

So they called Sepulveda back yesterday and asked him if he really meant it. Of course, he didn't. He said he didn't understand the question McCormack asked.

"Maybe," he said, "maybe I mek a meestek; maybe I don't understand question."

McCormack leaned over and asked confidentially. "Say," he said, "say, didn't these lawyers tell you that that statement was a little new, and tedious cross-examination, and correct it?"

Sepulveda said he didn't understand.

"Well," said McCormack, "they told you that what you said wouldn't do."

"Yes," said Sepulveda, innocently. A laugh ran around the courtroom.

"Who told you?" asked Appel belligerently.

"Mr. Appel," said Sepulveda, at which there was another laugh.

Sepulveda finally explained that Appel

had called his attention to the error and he wanted to correct it.

Mr. Earle opened the arguments for the prosecution by a strong appeal to the jury. He denounced holly Temple's story, and the discovery of the knife as a cooked-up job.

Mr. Rush followed for the defense. A session of the court was held last night to enable Mr. Rush to finish. Arguments will go on Monday morning.

HIGH-PRICED FACE.

SUIT AGAINST DENTIST.

E. C. Trabant has estimated the value of the inside of his face at \$7500; that is, unless it was a particular and favorite tooth that he brought suit for yesterday in Justice Young's court.

He brought suit against W. E. Graf, a dentist. He claims that Graf agreed to pull out a tooth for \$1; but only yanked that part of it, leaving a slice of it still aching. When plaintiff went back, he alleges that Graf pulled out a sound tooth.

He asks damages in the sum of \$50 because he broke off the snag, and \$250 for the loss of the tooth he got out.

Graf's side of the story has not been heard yet.

INCORPORATIONS.

ARTICLES FILED.

Sobers Water Company. Capital stock, \$75,000; subscribed, \$460. Directors, E. J. Louis, John R. Berry, Henry W. Louis, Arthur Lettis, F. V. Nodiger.

Manhattan Furniture Company. Capital stock, \$25,000; subscribed, \$3700. Directors, John H. Roberts, E. P. Mendon, C. A. Waldron, E. A. Roberts, E. A. Quint.

COURT NOTES.

BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.

WIFE A LIVING PICTURE. W. H. Robinson, who was shocked at having his wife appear in the airy nothing-worth-mentioning uniform of

a living picture in a show at the Chutes, secured a divorce in Judge Allen's court yesterday from Carrie E. Robinson. The grounds was desertion.

HAD SMELLING SUIT. Simon Levy has sued A. W. Sepulveda, because the latter won't give him his just rights in the important matter of cow manure. Levy claims that he bought all the manure on Sepulveda's ranch near San Pedro; but after six loads had been removed, Sepulveda refused to let him take any more. He sues for \$1500.

HAD A GOOD TIME. Ora McCoy, Reuben Huriburt, Willie Brown, Joe Robinson, Lorenzo Simpson were brought up before Justice Young yesterday, for a trial for disturbing the peace. They threw rocks at a Southern Pacific train, and put a section car on the track, and had free rides, leaving it standing on the track when they were through. They were fined \$10 each, the fine being suspended.

ALLEGED ASSAULT. Ira B. Truesdell was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon on J. M. Brittain. His examination was set for January 21.

THE INFERIOR COURTS.

STOLE DRESSES FOR THE GIRL BABIES.

PASADENA YOUNG MAN CONVICTED OF LARCENY.

Vag Was Given a Floater on Light Bail, but Came Back for His Dollar—Unfortunate Laundry Girl—Forty Days for a Saddle.

Lawrence Bower was arraigned before Justice Austin on a charge of larceny, having been arrested shortly before noon for stealing two children's dresses from a bundle left on a seat in the Commercial street railway station by M. E. Miller of Westminster.

Bower said his parents lived in Pasadena and that he had been drinking and didn't know exactly what he had been doing. He also attempted to make it appear that he had mistaken the bundle for one of his own, which he said contained a number of handkerchiefs; but the difference in the size of the two bundles would necessarily have been so great that he could not have been so mistaken, even if he had not attempted to hide the dresses under his coat.

He will be called up tomorrow for sentence, and in the mean time his antecedents are found to be good he may escape a heavy sentence, but circumstances are all against him.

Innocent Vag.

A circumstance occurred in Justice Austin's court yesterday that almost provoked a smile from the bench.

L. Ginder, who was yesterday arraigned for vagrancy and released on bail in the house of a friend, appeared in the court yesterday and pleaded with the justice to give him a chance and he would try and do better.

Justice Austin surveyed him with surprise, ordered his bail of \$1 refunded and sent him to the tank for three days.

"Such a case is scarcely on the records among the petty crimes. Ginder evidently is a very innocent sort of a fellow, or he thought the officers would let him off, and he would be pulled again if he didn't leave town. When he has paid the penalty he will no doubt feel free to stay."

One More Unfortunate.

Annie Murphy, who said if the Police Court that she had been a laundry employee for four years, until within two months, was arraigned for vagrancy yesterday.

Another Mexican Mine Will Soon Be Yielding Up Gold Dividends to Lucky California Stockholders.

Min Robert Barnett, Formerly the Successful Superintendent of the Famous Santa Rosalia Mine of Mexico, Has Charge of the Development.

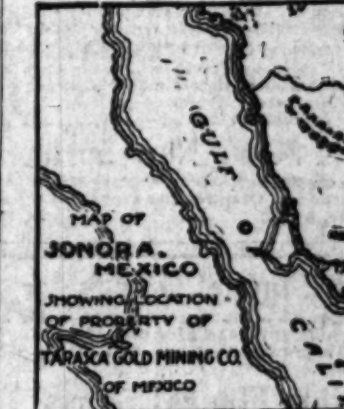
There is perhaps no more famous mining property mentioned in ancient history than was the long lost Tarasaca mine of Senora, Mexico, which is about to be opened up in a modern way by American capital. This mine is spoken of by Von Humboldt in his history of Senora, as well as in Ward's history of Mexico, as having contributed very liberally to the support of the Spanish government a couple of centuries ago, when the precious metals were being carried out of the mine in rawhide buckets in the crude manner of mining at that early period.

This rich mineral section of Mexico has been the means of enriching many Californians, and the Tarasaca mine bid fair to add many more to the list of lucky investors in Mexican stock. What makes this Mexican strike more than usually interesting to Californians is the fact that a local company has secured control of this rich property, and Robert Barnett, formerly a trusted executive officer of the United States Mint of this city, and one of the best known and most conservative men in the State, has accepted a position as superintendent of the mine.

He departed for Mexico on December 27th to resume active operations toward opening up its rich ore bodies. This is the same successful Barnett who for nearly two years superintended the development of the famous Santa Rosalia mine, which paid dozens of stockholders here in San Francisco 10 cents a share per month for many months on stock in that company which only cost them 18 cents a share on the installment plan, and this stock advanced from 18 cents a share to \$5 a share within twelve months after purchase. Mr. Barnett is also thoroughly familiar

with the values and ore bodies in the Great Tarasaca mines, he having already superintended the only modern development of the property, and he makes an affidavit, supported by the best evidence—returns from the smelter—relative to the richness of its immense ore bodies.

Associated with Mr. Barnett in control of this property are some of the most reliable and conservative men in



the State. Hugo Reichenbach, a well known German mining man, is president of the company, and it was through his efforts that a small amount of the treasury stock was placed on the market for sale at 25 cents a share, on installments of 2 1/2 cents a share per month.

Although not more than one thousand shares has been, or will be, sold to any one person, already more than half of the stock offered for sale has been disposed of.

The same price you pay for ordinary clothing will purchase the same quality of clothing in our store. Once wear this superb clothing and you never can be satisfied with the other sort.

Make a careful inspection of garments bearing the Alfred Benjamin name, but better still, slip on a coat or jacket. There's a dignity to it, a style, an appearance that no tailor quite equals.

Alfred Benjamin suits in all the latest New York ideas can be had at

**\$15,
\$18,
\$20.**

The same quality costs you double these prices at a tailor's.

Jas. Smith & Co.
137 South Spring Street

THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE
Special This Week—
Full Size,
Oak Finished
DRESSERS
\$7.50
Eastern Outfitting Company
344-346 S. Spring St.



LAW INTERPRETED.

Representations by a defaulting bank representative as to his liability to the bank and the value of securities already furnished to the bank, in connection with a loan, are held to be inadmissible in evidence in a suit for the recovery of a loan made by the bank to the borrower.

If there are any readers who desire to stand in, let us on this wonderfully rich mine, advised to put in their application, as this is positively the last opportunity they will have to secure any share in the mine. The ready been raised, the amount of the stock is \$100,000, to be paid in installments of \$10,000 per month.

Maps, pictures, illustrations, and information regarding the property, work now being done will be free on application to C. M. Barnett, Manager of the Company, who will also be glad to answer any questions which may be asked by the public.

Material making a contract for the construction of a building in which contract price is payable with some other consideration, such as the right to use the building for a certain period, is held to be a contract for the sale of real estate, and is subject to the provisions of the Statute of Frauds. A contract for the sale of real estate, which is not in writing, is void.

The exception of persons who go to a house to place a placard, or to a house to place a placard, is held to be a contract for the sale of real estate, and is subject to the provisions of the Statute of Frauds. A contract for the sale of real estate, which is not in writing, is void.

An accepted offer to sell or deliver goods at a specified price during a certain time in such a manner as to enable the acceptor to want to buy the goods, without any other consideration, is held to be a contract for the sale of goods, and is subject to the provisions of the Statute of Frauds. A contract for the sale of goods, which is not in writing, is void.

The adoption of a new constitution by a state, which is not in writing, is held to be a contract for the sale of real estate, and is subject to the provisions of the Statute of Frauds. A contract for the sale of real estate, which is not in writing, is void.

A suit in equity to reach assets in a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, and also included within the scope of the Statute of Frauds, is held to be a contract for the sale of real estate, and is subject to the provisions of the Statute of Frauds. A contract for the sale of real estate, which is not in writing, is void.

The admission of testimony of a witness appointed by the court to examine a witness, who is not a party to the suit, is held to be a contract for the sale of real estate, and is subject to the provisions of the Statute of Frauds. A contract for the sale of real estate, which is not in writing, is void.

A remedy used by a painter, paper-hanger, and wallpaper to earn a livelihood, is held to be a contract for the sale of real estate, and is subject to the provisions of the Statute of Frauds. A contract for the sale of real estate, which is not in writing, is void.

Do You Feed
The ATLAS FEEDING.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO.

AN EXPOSITION BY THE HON. IGNACIO SEPULVEDA.

(From the Mexican Investor, Jan. 12, 1920.)

[The following lucid exposition of the rights of foreigners in Mexico will be read with interest. Judge Sepulveda occupies a high position in his profession and his utterances are carefully made.]

In view of the frequent conflicts and annoying difficulties arising in connection with the status, rights and privileges of a citizen. I have been requested to write something on the subject. It is obvious that such a theme cannot possibly be treated thoroughly within the space allotted to a newspaper article. However, I will endeavor to condense and limit myself to the most essential elements, with the hope that a service may be rendered in avoiding complications in a foreign country.

This article will touch especially on the law of citizenship in the United States and Mexico.

A citizen in a republic, or a subject in a monarchy, may be broadly defined as an individual member, of both sexes and of all ages and conditions, whether native born or naturalized, of a body politic, owing its allegiance and support, and entitled to its protection, at home and abroad, as in his or her person or property.

The rule is that the child follows the citizenship of the parent, regardless of place of birth; if legitimate, that of the father, illegitimate, that of the mother; the wife that of her husband.

Article XIV of the Constitution of the United States declares that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

The Mexican Constitution provides that all born within or without the territory of the republic, of Mexican parents, and foreigners, naturalized according to the laws of the republic, are Mexicans. Also foreigners who acquire real estate in the republic, or have children born in Mexico, are Mexican citizens, provided they do not desire to retain their character as foreigners.

The Mexican law of the 25th of May, 1910, declares that foreigners may have children born in Mexico as Mexican citizens, provided they do not desire to retain their character as foreigners.

There are other classifications of citizens under the Mexican law—like provisions generally with the provisions in most nations, which I deem unnecessary to cite within the scope of this writing.

In the case of the acquisition of real estate by a foreigner, he must, at the time he acquires it, state to the notary, or properly authorized agent, or no he desires to obtain Mexican nationality as granted under paragraph three of the thirteenth article of the Constitution; and the decision of the foreigner in this particular shall appear in the deed. If he elect Mexican nationality, or consents to make a declaration on this point, he may within a year apply to the Department of Foreign Affairs in order to comply with the requirements of Article XIX, that he may be considered as a Mexican.

If foreigners have children born in Mexico, on registering the birth of the child, the father shall state before the judge of the civil register what his intention is as to retaining his condition of foreigner and the statement in this particular shall be entered in the registration act. If he should elect Mexican nationality, or omit to make any statement on this point, he may within a year apply to the Department of Foreign Affairs in order to comply with the requirements of Article XIX, that he may be considered as a Mexican.

Said Mexican law of 1910 also provides, Article V, that the nationality of moral entities or persons is regulated by laws authorizing their being constituted, and that consequently all those formed according to the laws of the republic shall be Mexican, provided that, in addition, they have in the republic their legal domicile. This law applies to corporations or companies, and means that if a corporation is constituted according to the laws of Mexico, its legal status is Mexican, even though its members be foreigners.

The Mexican law secures to foreigners all the civil rights enjoyed by Mexicans, all the guarantees granted by section I, Article I, of the Constitution.

Nearly all states recognize the right of renunciation of native allegiance, and obtaining a new citizenship in a foreign country. An individual after having been naturalized in a country may renounce such citizenship and renew his native allegiance, or may become naturalized in any other country.

A naturalized citizen cannot free himself from any legal obligation belonging to his former sovereignty at the time he left his country, and if he returns to his native land he may be compelled to comply with his former obligations, and may also be held liable to trial for all actions punishable by the laws of his native state committed prior to his emigration, saving the limitations established by the law of his own country. Should he return to his native land and settle there with the intention of renouncing, he generally loses his new allegiance and becomes again a citizen of his original country. In this case he is presumed to have renounced his acquired citizenship.

Citizenship may terminate by process of law as by punishment for a criminal offense, or sentence of death or exile, which in most nations destroys civil rights; it may be lost leaving the country or by long continued absence. It may be recovered by compliance with the laws of the native state and by re-naturalization.

If a question should arise as to what nation the individual owes allegiance to, he should produce a duly authenticated certificate of origin or naturalization usually establishes the fact. It is not, however, conclusive, and may be impugned; and if it bears on its face errors which are fatal, it may be disregarded.

Conflicts of jurisdiction arise in cases of naturalization, and to avoid this, treaty stipulations in many cases have been entered into. With regard to the United States nearly all of the treaties provide a residence of five years to be entitled to naturalization, and that a person returning to his native country after three years of residence is presumed to have renounced his acquired citizenship. In Mexico these periods are limited to two years.

Naturalized citizens valid in a foreign country are entitled from their governments to the extreme protection of persons and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situations and circumstances. Usually,

If the process of naturalization has not been completed, the individual is not entitled to the full protection of a citizen if he returns to his native land, but protection is due as against a third nation.

The residence or domicile of an individual is an important consideration in connection with his citizenship, because it fixes his legal or civil status, and controls the validity of his acts which are determined by the law of the place where they occurred.

Under this are classified domiciled strangers, meaning all those individuals who have acquired a legal domicile within the territorial jurisdiction of a foreign state by freely selecting a place as their permanent abode, for the purpose of business or residence, with no present intention of changing it. The intention is inferred from the acts of the individual. Change of domicile must be accompanied by residence and intention. A nation may grant domiciled strangers certain privileges, but they are circumscribed by the territorial jurisdiction of the state which confers them. Special privileges as to domicile may also be obtained by treaty.

The status of an individual at the bar of international law is greatly determined by his domicile in time of war the character of the person as an enemy or neutral is fixed by it. The domicile, like citizenship, follows that of the legal superior, of a child that of the father, if legitimate, of the mother, if illegitimate, of a wife that of the husband, and so on. Consuls for most purposes are subject to the laws of the place where they reside; and the legality of their private acts is determined by the local law.

Nations hold that they have an inherent right to expel foreigners whose presence they deem a source of danger to the nation. In the United States this right is deemed to be an essential attribute of its sovereignty. In Mexico the Constitution assigns the right of the government to expel a pernicious foreigner.

It may be of service to state that both in the United States and Mexico there are restrictions as to the acquisition of real estate by foreigners. In the former country the ownership of land is controlled by the laws of the different States of the Union. Some of them allow the holding of land on the same conditions as to foreigners, an exact residence and the oath of allegiance; in others a declaration of an intention to become naturalized is indispensable. In Mexico the acquisition of vacant lands in a frontier State or Territory is absolutely prohibited to the natives of the respective State or Territory, and to those naturalized in them. Foreigners, also, cannot without previous permission of the President of the republic, acquire land in the frontier State or Territory (which is not vacant land) within twenty leagues of the line of the frontier. It is absolutely prohibited to foreigners to acquire rustic or urban property within five leagues of the coast. This prohibition as to the coast is deemed by eminent Mexican lawyers to have been repealed, or become obsolete. Mines, in Mexico, are considered to be real estate. Under the Mexican law of colonization, foreign immigrants may hold lands, but must state at the time of establishing themselves before the Federal agent of colonization, or before the respective notary or judge, if they have resolved to serve their nationality, or whether they desire to obtain Mexican nationality.

To all citizens, native or naturalized, a nation owes its protection, when they are deprived by another nation of the rights or privileges which it has secured to them by international law. If its citizens are unjustly imprisoned, it may demand their release and suitable pecuniary damages may be claimed. It may also seek redress for the unwarranted expulsion of its citizens from another state or for any unjust insult or injury inflicted on them by the authorities of another country to do them justice in its courts. The rule is that before a citizen of a country is entitled to the aid of his government he must have sought redress in vain through the judicial tribunals of that other government; and that there has been a refusal of justice or palpable injustice. And the usage is for sovereigns not to interfere in the administration of justice until the foreign citizen who complains has gone with his case to the court of last resort.

In Mexico the law provides that foreigners must subject themselves to the decisions and sentences of the courts, and without appeal to other resources than are granted to Mexicans. They can appeal to the "via diplomatica" only in case of the denial of justice or of voluntary delay in the administration, after having exhausted without effect the common legal resources, and in the manner determined by international law.

In case relief is invoked, it is a rule that the citizen who complains will be required to show, to the satisfaction of the foreign office of the country to which the complaint is presented, that he has resorted to and exhausted all local means of redress provided by the state by whom the injury is alleged to have been inflicted, before presenting the matter to his own government. If the facts ascertained and verified constitute a violation of international law, a statement of the case is presented and a formal demand for redress is submitted, through the proper diplomatic channels, to the government by whom the injury was committed. The dispute may then be settled by an amicable adjustment of the difference by the interested states, by mediation, or arbitration. If none of these remedies are resorted to, and the gravity of the injury sustained is such that no explanation will satisfy the offended state, a resort is had to forcible measures of redress.

WRECK ON SPIKE.

OGDEN (Utah) Jan. 11.—A wreck occurred on the Southern Pacific near Icarus, Nev., last night, caused by a broken rail, which derailed and overturned the caboose. Conductor Austin of Ogden suffered a broken thigh, and a steam shovel engine, owned by Jones, who was riding in the caboose was badly injured.

VISIT PLAYA DEL REY.

Special Train Service Today.

Express trains served in the early part of the day. The following are the times of the special trains:

Leave Los Angeles for Playa del Rey, 7:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m.

Leave Playa del Rey for Los Angeles, 7:45 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 1:45 p.m., 3:45 p.m., 5:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Leave Los Angeles for Playa del Rey, 7:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m.

Leave Playa del Rey for Los Angeles, 7:45 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 1:45 p.m., 3:45 p.m., 5:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Leave Los Angeles for Playa del Rey, 7:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m.

Leave Playa del Rey for Los Angeles, 7:45 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 1:45 p.m., 3:45 p.m., 5:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Leave Los Angeles for Playa del Rey, 7:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m.

Leave Playa del Rey for Los Angeles, 7:45 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 1:45 p.m., 3:45 p.m., 5:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Leave Los Angeles for Playa del Rey, 7:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m.

Leave Playa del Rey for Los Angeles, 7:45 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 1:45 p.m., 3:45 p.m., 5:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Leave Los Angeles for Playa del Rey, 7:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., 9:30 p.m.

Leave Playa del Rey for Los Angeles, 7:45 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 1:45 p.m., 3:45 p.m., 5:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m., 9:45 p.m.



If You Seek a Home, If You Desire a Profitable Investment,

THEN, OCEAN PARK.

Nature has made it the ideal spot. This past year \$100,000 has been expended in improvements. In all California no community has grown so rapidly. The supply of modern houses, even at this early date, does not satisfy the applications. It seems almost a fairyland with its hosts of pretty homes stretching far each way. Property in some sections has doubled in the past three months.

A FASCINATING STORY OF A FASCINATING BEACH.

Ten minutes spent at Ocean Park will substantiate every statement made herein. It will do more—you will return convinced that of all California spots none possess so many natural charms or such opportunities for profitable investment.

All the promises held out by speculative beaches are found here completed and real.

Ocean Park has outgrown its character as simply a summer resort and takes on the new dignity of a semi-tropical resort—a winter climate milder by five to seven degrees than Los Angeles, a summer climate more delightful than any on the coast. Every convenience the city offers Ocean Park offers. Miles of water pipes, sewer systems, walks, telephones, make it more modern than any place of similar size in the State. It now has its own bank and business houses.

There is no "rough" element at Ocean Park, nor is its future a matter of expectation, but it is a thriving community whose population in two years' time has grown to 3,000 people.

Its growth is the logical result of its advantages, which are:

Nearest of all beaches to Los Angeles.

The best bathing beach, and the softest, finest sand, with no underflow.

A beautiful country club for residents, with its tennis court, its race track, its shooting grounds, its ball rooms.

A magnificent pavilion (to be finished April 15th) to cost \$35,000.00, where music will be rendered each evening.

A huge ocean pier with fishing balconies. Its value from a standpoint of investment lies in the fact of its growth.

The charms that have thus far caused it to outstrip all the older beaches must continue to give it the same preference in the minds of home-loving people.

Moreover, while its present improvements have cost more than those of all other beaches combined, yet in the coming year an equal amount will be expended. And aside from its superiority in a natural and improved way, its very growth is a magnet for new growth.

Spend ten minutes at Ocean Park and you will feel the thrill of the growing town, you will choose it as your own residence place, you will realize the attractiveness to a business man of such a healthful, restful spot so near his business door, with its quick electric service.

Property Sold, 1-3 Down—The Balance in Payments to Suit.

Do not permit yourself to make any grave mistake, but visit Ocean Park before you select a winter or a summer home. See the Ocean City with its white avenues of pretty homes and cottages. Speak with those who have already purchased property and ask their advice. Note the thriving business section, with its newspaper, its bank, its stores. Further information at Los Angeles office—or office at Ocean Park.

Ocean Park Improvement Co.

A. R. FRASER, G. M. JONES, ABBOT KINNEY, H. R. GAGES — Owners.

Los Angeles Office—Room 31, 254 S. Broadway—Mr. G. M. Jones, Mgr.

Ocean Park Office—Cor. Hill and Ocean Front—Mr. A. R. Fraser, Mgr.

Turner Tract.

Have you noticed the NICE HOUSES being built on 23d and 24th streets, between Leoti and Normandie streets? We have sold several other lots in the last few days, on which FIRST-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS will be made.

You know this is THE ONLY TRACT in the Southwest, or anywhere else, that is SURROUNDED by other tracts with BUILDING RESTRICTIONS and that has building restrictions PREVENTING CHEAP OR POOR CLASS OF HOUSES. All two-story houses in this and surrounding tracts. NO STORES, FLATS OR APARTMENTS. All houses at the same distance from street line. CHOICE LOTS, 50x135, on Twenty-third street, \$950—on Twenty-fourth street, \$1050. All street work paid for. Traction Line (green cars) pass the property. Lots are about TWO FEET ABOVE SIDEWALK. Other lots in vicinity, not so nice, without protection of building restriction clause in deeds, held \$300 higher.

TURNER TRACT LOTS ARE THE CHEAPEST OF ANY NICE PROPERTY IN LOS ANGELES. \$950 to \$1050. We are sole agents.

MERRILL & HUNTSBERGER,
417 Douglas Building.

A Fit Truss



The only fit truss for you to wear is one that has been carefully fitted—not altered or adjusted so that it will buckle around you to keep in place—that is often called "a truss" but is about as sensible as a buy a pair of shoes that do not fit and try to make the fingers fit by putting tape on the wrist fastenings.

The only way to fit a truss is to make careful measurements so that the length and width of the straps and the size and shape of the pad and the general adjustment of the truss will conform exactly to your anatomy and the condition of your rupture.

The only way to get such a fit is to go further into the matter and prove your ability to fit you.

W. W. SWEENEY
Trusses, Braces, Elastic Hosiery and Supporters
LADY ATTENDANT
421 South Broadway

Push Button Telephone
In place of speaking tube or call-bell—houses, stores, factories, etc. 31 inches yet a complete phone. See us for electric connections, only three weeks be-

N. D. Bishop Electric Co.

Telephone
or call-bell - for older or new
2 1/2 inches in diameter

...a mighty cranky and
several times he started
Muldoon. At such
a man of tremendous
clasp the fighter
y. holding his arms to
his poorness, due to
training, had expended
only three weeks be-

De You Read

Two doors south of Barker Bro's Furniture Store. Thos. B. Clark, Auctioneer.

Contest Department, The Brown Book, 168 Franklin and Broad Sts., Boston, Mass.

NO BAR—OPEN EVENINGS. Telephone Main 919.

Contest Department, The Brown Book, 168 Franklin and Broad Sts., Boston, Mass.

The Drama—Plays, Players and Playhouses. Music and Musicians. Musical

AT THE THEATERS.

Los Angeles Theater.

MANAGERS are asking burning questions in these days, such as "Will the public forever tolerate rags, French farces, or do they want the clean, wholesome humor of an American comedy?" All of which means that Leslie Morosco is coming to the Los Angeles Theater tonight in *Du Bouché's "The Man From Mexico."* Mr. Morosco is said to be a very clever comedian, and his work as the central figure of this famous comedy, has earned him a large measure of credit. The supporting company is reported good. *The Man From Mexico* will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

Burbank.

The James Neill Company will present *"The Charming Girl,"* this week, a society comedy famed for its brilliance and wit. Mr. Neill will be seen as John Van Buren, rector of St. Mildred's. Miss Chapman will appear as Ann Cruger, which, by the way, is the second part she played after entering upon her successful stage career.

Orpheum.

An entirely new bill will be presented at the Orpheum tomorrow night. Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne, the

hardly had in a play written for her so comparatively slight a part. In one act she does not appear at all. In his play *Hervey* has followed history closely. He shows *Therogine de Mericourt* as one of the great figures of the revolution, making speeches in the Palais Royal, dressed all in white, and inciting the people to rise. Different scenes in the play give the spectators a glimpse of the court, with King Louis XVI, and Marie Antoinette correspondingly energetic, and a peep into *Therogine's* famous salon, with Robespierre, Danton, St. Just, and other famous purveyors to the guillotine, in consultation. Then comes the famous flogging of *Therogine* by the Jacobin woman in a public square.

The great scene of the play, however, is that which shows the woman of the people in her cell of the Bastille, madhouse. The revolution is now over, but a vision comes to *Therogine de Mericourt* in which the great figures of the Reign of Terror appear to her, while she chants the story of their accomplishments. At this moment *Therogine*, the renegade revolutionist, is now a favorite at court, enters *Therogine's* cell and the madwoman denounces him before the shades of his former associates. Then her strength gives way and she dies as the curtain falls.

Maurice Donnay's play *"The Other Danger,"* which was a pronounced hit when given at the Comedie Francaise in an entirely different vein. It is more akin to the modern French play, but notable for the wit of many of its

production of *"The Eternal City."* One is encouraged to hope that *Austin's* play may be of a higher quality than most of his poetical productions, knowing that *Therogine de Mericourt* whose name is associated with few failures, has elected to give it the advantage of a first performance at his Majesty's. *"The Eternal City,"* as Mr. Austin calls his play, is a drama in three acts, written in blank verse. Its hero is James IV of Scotland, a monarch who, like Alfred the Great, was not only a mighty fighter, but an uncommonly successful royal part of all-trades, as well as a patron of the arts. A historian wrote of him, "His memory was cherished with an affection beyond what I have ever heard of read of being entertained for any other king." The Earl of Surrey, who was James's opponent on Flodden field, plays an important part in Mr. Austin's drama, while the love interest centers about the beautiful and talented Lady Heron.

"Othello" revived by Forbes Robertson last week, with elaborate stage settings and a strong cast, has made a hit. Gertrude Elliott's work as Desdemona is much more successful than recent interpretations of the part of Ophelia, while Forbes Robertson, her talented husband, has added to his reputation by his portrayal of Moor.

The production has called up recollections of other performances of *"Othello"* in London, of which they have been few since Sir Henry Irving and Edwin Booth alternated the parts of the hero and Iago, week by week. Both actors, both actors, both great stars, the somewhat delicate question of the center of the stage arose. Sir Henry, as Booth's host, felt himself bound to offer the much desired position to the American actor. So, during a rehearsal of one of the scenes in which he was taking the part of Iago, the knight inquired politely, "Where would you like me to be in this scene?" Booth, to whom years of one-night stands had made the question of position an indifferent one, replied gravely, "Be anywhere you like, so long as you are in it."

A story is told, too, of Edmund Kean, as *"Othello"* to show how quickly even the most famous actors can forget the question of position. One day, when it was for a moment, for the spirit of his character, and then immerse himself therein once more. It was one night when the elder Kean was playing the Moor to the Ancient of his son, Charles. They had invented a lot of new action for the part, a production, of which this was the first performance. Kean was working like a trooper, apparently lost to all other emotions than those called for by his part, and the audience was going into ecstasies, dropping his voice for a moment, after an impassioned speech, Kean observed, "We seem to be doing the trick, Charles?" and then went on.

"Three Little Maids," at the Prince of Wales's, has passed its two hundredth night, and seems likely to complete another century of two. The scene in the Bond-street tea shop, where the three little maids, who have come to London to seek their fortunes as waitresses, and where they meet the three young bucks who have fallen in love with them, has quite evidently caught the town. It was reported not long ago that *"Three Little Maids"* would be taken to America with the original company, and if this plan is carried out, Americans are in for a hearty laugh over the humor of G. F. Coghlin, who has written the play.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," at the Prince of Wales's, has passed its two hundredth night, and seems likely to complete another century of two. The scene in the Bond-street tea shop, where the three little maids, who have come to London to seek their fortunes as waitresses, and where they meet the three young bucks who have fallen in love with them, has quite evidently caught the town. It was reported not long ago that *"Three Little Maids"* would be taken to America with the original company, and if this plan is carried out, Americans are in for a hearty laugh over the humor of G. F. Coghlin, who has written the play.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"The Taming of Helen," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

scene. Helen misunderstands the passionate message and in spite of her herself to the Marquis of Woodstock, who has insulted her without her knowledge. When Philip tries to show Helen the kind of man Woodstock is, she says that she has promised to marry him.

The scene of the last act takes place in the greenroom of the Imperial Theatre on the night of the first performance of Philip's play. The scene abounds with typical incidents characteristic of the first performance of a play. There are many clever satires by Mr. Davis, which will be highly appreciated by theater-goers. Through the efforts of Marion, Helen and Philip are reconciled, and Marion is prominent in Mr. Miller's support, besides Miss Millward, Miss Grace Elliston, Miss Emily Dodd, Miss Martha Wallace, Miss Drina Wolfe and Percy Lyndall, Cranley Douglas, John Flood, Bertram Harrison, and others.

The dialogue by Mr. Davis is said to be extremely entertaining.

"Othello" revived by Forbes Robertson last week, with elaborate stage settings and a strong cast, has made a hit. Gertrude Elliott's work as Desdemona is much more successful than recent interpretations of the part of Ophelia, while Forbes Robertson, her talented husband, has added to his reputation by his portrayal of Moor.

The production has called up recollections of other performances of *"Othello"* in London, of which they have been few since Sir Henry Irving and Edwin Booth alternated the parts of the hero and Iago, week by week. Both actors, both actors, both great stars, the somewhat delicate question of the center of the stage arose. Sir Henry, as Booth's host, felt himself bound to offer the much desired position to the American actor. So, during a rehearsal of one of the scenes in which he was taking the part of Iago, the knight inquired politely, "Where would you like me to be in this scene?" Booth, to whom years of one-night stands had made the question of position an indifferent one, replied gravely, "Be anywhere you like, so long as you are in it."

A story is told, too, of Edmund Kean, as *"Othello"* to show how quickly even the most famous actors can forget the question of position. One day, when it was for a moment, for the spirit of his character, and then immerse himself therein once more. It was one night when the elder Kean was playing the Moor to the Ancient of his son, Charles. They had invented a lot of new action for the part, a production, of which this was the first performance. Kean was working like a trooper, apparently lost to all other emotions than those called for by his part, and the audience was going into ecstasies, dropping his voice for a moment, after an impassioned speech, Kean observed, "We seem to be doing the trick, Charles?" and then went on.

"Three Little Maids," at the Prince of Wales's, has passed its two hundredth night, and seems likely to complete another century of two. The scene in the Bond-street tea shop, where the three little maids, who have come to London to seek their fortunes as waitresses, and where they meet the three young bucks who have fallen in love with them, has quite evidently caught the town. It was reported not long ago that *"Three Little Maids"* would be taken to America with the original company, and if this plan is carried out, Americans are in for a hearty laugh over the humor of G. F. Coghlin, who has written the play.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

"Three Little Maids," as appears as Lord Cheryn, and is a play which is being heard all over town.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Royal Italian.

THE Royal Italian Band, like Caesar, "came, saw and conquered." It has been the musical event, par excellence, of the season. The programmes played have comprised the most interesting pieces in modern and classical music, and they have been rendered in a way, the beauty of which beggars description. The programmes for this afternoon and evening contain several numbers of great interest, notably the prelude, "Resurrection of Lazarus," by Perosi, the Italian monk, whose sacred compositions have set all Europe agog with wonder; and the Hymn to the Sun from Mascagni's opera "Iris." None of the music of "Iris" has, we believe, ever been performed here. Eastern critics spoke in glowing terms of the brilliant and poetic beauty of this Hymn to the Sun when Mascagni and his ill-fated opera company performed "Iris" in New York last November. Undoubtedly it will be conducted by Mascagni's contemporary, Riva, with the right emphasis and full understanding. The programmes in toto for today are as follows:

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.
March, "Tasso" (Riviera) prelude, "Lazarus" (Perosi); trumpet solo, "Holy City" (Adams); Sig. Palma; "Riviera" (Riviera) (Tosani); "The Martyr," grand selection (Donizetti) solo by Signora Palma, Marino and Curti; prelude, "Resurrection of Lazarus" (Perosi); "Narcissus" (Nevin); "La Bohème," grand fantasia (Puccini) solo by Signora Palma and Marino; march, "Patria" (Blasini); "Riviera" (Riviera) (Tosani); "Hymn to the Sun" (Mascagni).

SUNDAY EVENING.
March, "Tasso" (Riviera) prelude, "Lazarus" (Perosi); trumpet solo, "Holy City" (Adams); Sig. Palma; "Riviera" (Riviera) (Tosani); "The Martyr," grand selection (Donizetti) solo by Signora Palma, Marino and Curti; prelude, "Resurrection of Lazarus" (Perosi); "Narcissus" (Nevin); "La Bohème," grand fantasia (Puccini) solo by Signora Palma and Marino; march, "Patria" (Blasini); "Riviera" (Riviera) (Tosani); "Hymn to the Sun" (Mascagni).

Owing to the great success made by the band, Manager Behmer has secured the Italian for a return engagement of one night, January 21, at which time a request programme will be presented consisting of the numbers which have been specially requested by the patrons of last week's concert. Next Wednesday night the band will be back in the city, and the capacity of the Pavilion will probably be tried to accommodate the enthusiastic admirers of Riviera and his silver-toned band.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
"The Tempest," at the Los Angeles

to roll in toward the dramatic coast of this country, it is likely to be welcomed. Whatever it stamps on its way will not be missed. A long-suffering public surfeited with purity and gallery play, is making eager chance for truth and art. The actor who has been content to let the bubbling stream of popularity in a vulgar age trickle past him, is now being drawn into the vortex of the modern drama. The actor who has been content to let the bubbling stream of popularity in a vulgar age trickle past him, is now being drawn into the vortex of the modern drama. The actor who has been content to let the bubbling stream of popularity in a vulgar age trickle past him, is now being drawn into the vortex of the modern drama.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

company, Miss Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and tomorrow night only.

At the Manhattan, New York, last week, Mrs. Dolmetsch, who has been in the city for some time, gave a concert at the Manhattan. The company will play tonight and

change, not progress, in archi-
tecture and painting. He then pro-
ceeds, dwelling lovingly on its
details of instruments.

403 ANGELES CONCERT
OF MUSIC AND ART
Mrs. Emily J. Valentine
2714 South Broadway

...not far distant when this
number of the lily family, the
it be worth its weight in gold:
ity, in some forms, worth its
a sheer. It is a fantasy of na-
russ-plot under the glorious

216-218 W. Second St.

INDEPENDENT 'PHONES ABSORBED.
PORTLAND (Or.) Jan. 16.—It is understood that the Pacific States Telephone Company has absorbed the Columbia Telephone Company, which has its headquarters in this city.

mountains make one feel "glad just to be alive." Some of the finest scenery the State is reached by the road, and for and into these mountains, little bits of beauty that would make the traveler as glad, then a grand deep of mountain scenery that would bring him into ecstasy.

Between the Bonnets the Mandan and the Little Louise is the Alamo, where the first of the "Life Saving Station" is being established. Every one will acknowledge there is no better place in the world for persons of this kind of opinion, than this section. If there is slightest chance for life it is here. There are 125 persons out of every thousand die here.

If this is true, the epidemics that we see us with apprehension every season are of very small consideration compared with the great plague.

ERION WALLACE RANDOLPH.

-ESTABLISHED 1885

216-218 W. Second St.
LOS ANGELES.

HOW DOES HE DO IT?

YOU CAN BE CURED AT HOME.



DR. F. SED. CURTIS, THE ORIGINATOR OF THE WILD MEDICINE METHOD, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Early in life Dr. F. Geo. Curtis formed the conclusion that he would become an eye and ear specialist. He knew that no man, however endowed by nature, could hope to attain preeminence in all the branches of medicine and

be cured were termed hopeless and incurable. He has on file in his office thousands of testimonials from responsible people who have been cured by his wonderful method when they thought their case was hopeless.

surgery and he was positive that if he gave his entire attention to the treatment of the eye and ear he would become qualified for the practice of this specialty. So well has he succeeded that today he is considered to be the greatest living oculist and aurist. His practice has become simply enormous. He has alone strabismic squint, and the other eye crosses, besides the thousands he has cured of every other affliction of the eye and ear, even blindness itself, and he has done this all without the surgeon's knife, and without giving pain to his patient. His cure is done so rapidly and is

MILD AND SOOTHING MEDICINES.

The Eye is the most delicate organ of the human body, and Dr. Curtis makes no amercious boldly that all diseases can be cured with Mild and Soothing remedies. He has proven the correctness of this theory in thousands of cases, and no matter where you live Dr. Curtis can refer you to well-known people in your own state or county who have been blessed and cured by him. Dr. Curtis has cured men and women and

emulous that it can be said that the patient is cured without detention from business. He has become the master of this branch in the healing art and this eminent scientist has benefited humanity to the extent that he has eliminated all the old barbarous methods, which have not only tortured the patients but have actually endangered their lives. He is the originator and exclusive user of his method. Hundreds of cases have been successfully treated by him after other oculists of prominence had failed and many of the cases which

EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

Stop a moment and consider the importance of this statement. It means that Dr. Curtis has patients in the far East and the far West, in the North and in the South, as well as in the great Middle states, and the grand work he is doing is attested by the written testimony of the thousands restored to the joys of sight and hearing.

**FREE TO
ALL**

Dr. Curts' New Book, "Blindness and Deafness, Causes and Cures," is sent Free to all who write for it.

**GRAND BOOK
FREE**

Address all letters to DR. F. GEO. CURTS, Kansas City, Missouri.
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

THE Shoe Store, 158-
QUEEN 160 N. Main St.
Sells The Best Shoes

SEEDS THAT GROW. 1902 CROP
 Among all successful gardeners, our seeds are rated as the most reliable.
 Why? Because we test all our stock before offering it to the trade.
**GERMAIN SEED COMPANY, 826-830 S. Main Street,
 LOS ANGELES, CAL.**

...f. bloom
...re, this clearance sale of
...g to afford an opportunity
...ould pay regularly, that

holas

[illegible]

her chimneys awry,
goodwork protruding

the faded paint. So
the ship was
lustrated with the river
in many years moun-
dered hull.
The
of the black steamboat
the latter demands at
much part and par-
ticular. "There is an in-
famous about is a nau-
about with the slave-
is is wholly wrong.
is, traveler, named,
the river, but in St.
and Orleans, there is
much at those ports.
sacks have trouble
because of the black-
of the slaves.
to take more than
the Atlantic.
of the gentleman
of affluence I listened
lately fellows as
about the ship
one was there every
at some time every
of Mississippi they at
the Pittsburgh or the
or Chattanooga.
I thought they exercise
in the matter of
the famous steamers
also. They do not
hiring mate then-
the famous steamers
monthly wage, \$45-
and even for \$30, and
they hold a grudge
against the white
men, and get that
the name of the

t, summer or win-
-stabout steps upon
castle his hours of

works day and night
 no white man could
 live hours—he sleeps
 on cotton-bale. He
 ally—trousers and
 heavy burdens. He
 wears caps and moccasins,
 and a powerful machine, ana-
 lytical inclination of
 reason, however, for
 these parts to bestir
 him. The river this year may
 stamp the next; the
 Mississippi may be
 coming by the roar
 itself. There are many
 a town of more
 prosperity, depending
 steamboat service,
 than find a
 cutoff, on a shal-
 low goes dry as her
 again to the riv-
 er, its crookedness
 swelling. Approaching
 the city's elevators
 within a stone's
 certain to rush into
 before him a tor-
 nado. Yet this phe-
 nomenon without ad-
 vantage of before-
 which misses the
 breakfast time does
 morning at home,
 trudges four or
 country through a
 hour or so to
 But L., as the
 For something
 saying: "This,
 This, half-way
 church."
 And, while I
 Rebuilt by
 Again the
 Phantom or
 For creep and
 Shadows of
 And voices,
 That echo thro'
 Enter and feel
 There sits the
 stuff
 The hero of
 And, facing no
 That tall de-
 be?
 Behold his pe-
 Who builds for
 Hush! he is re-
 Showed fair
 As a summer
 Withdrawn
 him gates.
 The walls break
 No hand rolls
 Dreams are I
 —[Samuel Val-
 anty Atlantic

boat, which, in the
ing Tiptonville, has
rough some thirty
An
W

his gladness
With every day
To wake and
Thank God
And when at
The day I
Thank God
This is to
Sweet peace
To know I
God's gifts to
And thank
A paradise
—(Frank Denn
le's Monthly.

[illegible]

GOOD STORIES FOR CHILDREN---By Walt McDougall.

HOW A LAZY BOY WAS TURNED INTO A HORSE AND BECAME USEFUL

Archie Whix Punished Himself For Not Helping His Mother Take Care of the Big Family

HERE was a poor widow named Mrs. Eleanor Whix, who had three children. Archibald, the oldest, was about 10; Charles 12, and Elsie, the girl, was 10 years of age. Archie was an idle, careless boy, who did nothing to help his mother, but spent his time strolling in the woods with other idlers, swimming in the river in summer or building bonfires in winter while skating on the canal, wasting his time as well as wearing out his clothes, while the other children tried in every way to ease their mother's burden and assist her in maintaining their humble home. While the impoverished mother was away from home toiling at dressmaking, Elsie was housekeeper, and her mother often felt gratified to think that the house was in such good hands while she was absent, for Elsie was very clever indeed. Charles ran errands for the grocer, and often earned twenty-five cents per day. In summer the two younger children gathered berries in the woods and sold them, earning in this manner quite a sum of money—enough to clothe them properly; but Archie would never condescend to such toil. He was too proud, as well as lazy. In winter, however, they found it a difficult matter to procure enough money to buy food.

"I wish," said Elsie, one wintry day as she looked out of the window, "that we had a horse." Charles laughed. "Would we feed him on snow?" he asked. "What would we do with a horse?"

Wanted a Horse to Aid
In Making a Living

"We would use the old wagon that's standing idle all the time in the back yard," she replied.

"Why not wish for a sleigh?" inquired Charles.

"I don't want the horse for fun," said Elsie. "We could hitch him into the shafts and then buy a lot of oranges and sell them about town to our summer customers."

"That's so!" exclaimed Charles. "You don't suppose I could pull that wagon around, do you?"

"Of course not. It's far too heavy. No. We would have to have a horse."

Charles sighed. The landlord had been there that morning and told his mother that unless the rent was paid at once he would compel them to move out, and Charles saw no way of procuring twenty dollars. It would be terrible to have to move in such weather, and there was no money to pay for moving either. Archie came in and growled because the ice was too soft to allow any skating, but when Elsie suggested that he chop some firewood he grew very angry. Instead of chopping wood he began to draw pictures on the whitewashed wall of the kitchen, although Elsie told him that the landlord had complained of the defacement of the property that very day. Archie grinned but did not desist. He was fond of drawing these pictures, and often said that he was going to be an artist—a newspaper artist, because he thought they never had to work at all, but only go around spending money and enjoying life.

Archie said that he knew a cannal who had a horse that was now idle because of the ice in the canal, and he thought perhaps the man would let them have the animal for a very small sum.

"Will you go and ask him?" inquired Elsie. "I really think we might make some money, for all our old customers like us, and will certainly buy our oranges to help us along."

"Go yourself," said Archie. "I'm too tired."

Charles Hurried Off to
Borrow the Animal

"I'll go," said Charles. "I know the man you mean. Perhaps he will lend us the horse, if we feed him."

"Perhaps; but I guess not!" exclaimed Archie. "I don't believe he'll let you have him at all, but he would let me have him, for he's a friend of mine."

"Then, won't you please go and ask him to lend the horse to us?" said Elsie, tearfully.

"Oh, perhaps I'll see him to-morrow," answered Archie. "There's no use traipsing all the way back there to-day."

"But we may be put out to-morrow!" cried Charles. "I will go at once."

He hurried away instantly, for he was eager to put Elsie's suggestion to the test, because he knew the grocer would let him have all the oranges he needed without paying cash for them at once. Elsie could see him plowing through the deep snow until



"A HORSE!" SHOUTED ARCHIE: "I WANT A HORSE!"

he disappeared in the woods near the canal bank. Archie continued to disfigure the wall until he was tired, then he threw himself upon the sofa to read "Pop-Eyed Pete, the Prairie Phantom," a stirring story book which he had borrowed from another boy.

An hour passed, but Charles did not return. He was waiting for Mr. O'Keefe, the cannal, to come home, but Elsie, of course, did not know this, and, finally, growing alarmed, she put on her hood and went to seek him, for she had a secret fear of Mr. O'Keefe, because he was a dreadfully profane man, and sometimes drank whisky. She was half afraid to venture near his house, but when she drew near and saw Charles sitting on the steps she uttered a glad little cry and ran to him, seated herself beside him and waited for the cannal's return.

Mrs. Whix Searched a Chest
and Found the Lamp

Meanwhile Mrs. Whix came home almost prostrated, for she had met the landlord, and he had repeated his threat of turning her family out of doors at the end of the week at the very latest unless his money was forthcoming. It was a terrible prospect. The winter was but half gone, her earnings were very small and there was no way of procuring any money. She sat down and cried. This disturbed Archie very much. He asked his mother if she could not weep quietly, and as she wished to please him she desisted at once. Then she began to sort over the few objects in the house that possibly might be sold to procure some money. There was little that was of the least value, for everything costly had long ago been disposed of. An oak chest stood against the wall, and at last she opened this with an old key, sighing as she did so. Archie sprang up at once. This chest had belonged to his Uncle Tom, a sailor, who had gone to sea twelve years before and never returned, nor had his ship ever been heard from in all these years.

"Are you going to search the chest?" asked Archie, eagerly.

"Yes. I must get some money. I hate to take anything from here, but, alas, I fear poor Tom is dead, and will have no use for the things he left with me."

Archie peered into the chest as his mother looked out the lost sailor's belongings. There were strange weapons, curious shells and queer, unknown objects gathered in many foreign lands—clothes and books—but she found no money. The things were scattered all over the floor when she had reached the bottom of the chest.

"I suppose some of these daggers and swords are worth something," she sighed. "I will try to sell them at the antique store."

"What's this?" asked Archie, holding up a strange little object made of copper or bronze, looking somewhat like a queer little teapot.

"That's an ancient lamp," his mother replied. "Poor Tom brought it from Biddad, in Arabia."

"Why, that's a funny old thing to call a lamp!" cried Archie, incredulously. "Where's the place to put the chimney?"

"They had no lamp chimneys in those far-off times," said Mrs. Whix. "They filled the lamp with oil and laid a piece of cotton or something in it, so that the end rested against that."

"Why, the kerosene would catch fire at once!" said Archie, examining the tiny lamp.

"They had no kerosene either," she added. "They used whale oil, I suppose, or something of the kind."

She began to replace the contents of the chest, while Archie took the lamp to the window to better inspect the object. It was curiously carved with strange figures and queer, distorted marks, which he supposed were Arabic letters, and he was right, but he could not read them, of course.

Suddenly a wild thought flashed into his mind. This was an old lamp from Arabia! Why could it not be Aladdin's lamp? If not, perhaps some other magic lamp with a genie attached, who could be summoned by rubbing it, as was the case with the celebrated lamp of Aladdin.

He started as the full thought formed in his brain, then he went to the door.

"Where are you going with that lamp?" asked his mother, with some anxiety, for she feared he would take the lamp away and sell it, as he was such a worthless little scamp that nothing was too mean for him to undertake.

"I'm just going outside, so as to see it better!" he mumbled.

It Was Really the
Lamp Aladdin Used

"You come back with it at once!" she cried, sharply, but he paid no attention to her words. Instead he went out quickly and closed the door. Then he went into the wagon shed at the end of the yard and sat down on the shafts. Had Mrs. Whix looked out of the window she could have seen all that then occurred, but she was busy replacing the sailor's effects in the old chest. It was bitter cold out there in the yard, but Archie never noticed that. He chuckled hilariously, saying:

"If it's Aladdin's lamp I'm a millionaire! If the genie comes when I rub it I'll just ask for a ton of gold dollars first piled up right here in the shed and I'll have all the things I want after that. Gee! but I'm nervous!" He hardly dared rub the lamp for fear of being disappointed if it failed. His hands trembled when he finally summoned courage to rub it slightly and then vigorously. He looked about him, and as nothing appeared his face fell. Then he smiled as he said:

"After all, I'm kinder glad the lamp ain't Aladdin's, for I was pretty scared. If a genie had come I'd have tumbled over, I'll bet."

Now, as this was really Aladdin's lamp, lost ages ago in the Arabian desert, Archie spoke a little too soon, for although the genie took a little time to answer the summons of the lamp's master, yet of course he had to answer. As it had been so many centuries since anyone had rubbed the lamp, the genie had almost come to the conclusion that he would never be called up again, but now he came as quickly as possible. All the way from Arabia he came in one minute and stood outside of that ramshackle wagon shed before the amazed boy. The genie was a terrible object. Beside two steel-blue eyes he had another, flashing like emerald, in the center of his forehead. A pair of arms like a man's had he and also a pair like a lion's fore legs, armed with awful claws. Wings of enormous breadth swept the snow as he came to the ground in that little back yard. A mysterious perfume filled the icy air as the genie bowed almost to the ground before Archie and said:

Genie Soon Gave Him
a Big Pile of Gold

"Denie, Magi, uplalla bimbasli, effendi swax majorem," which is Arabic for "What are the commands of the master of the lamp?"

Of course, Archie did not understand a word of this, and yet, because it was spoken in a foreign language, he immediately lost all his fear, for he felt a sort of sneaking contempt for a genie who could not speak English.

"Are you the genie of the lamp?" he asked.

The genie repeated the unknown words he had used before, at the same time seeming surprised. Then he appeared to notice that the boy was not an Arab, for he asked his question in another language, but it was all the same thing to Archie, who did not understand one word. He once more inquired as to whether the genie was the slave of the lamp, and again the genie replied in still another tongue.

"Can't you speak English?" interrogated the boy. "I don't know what you're saying. If you are a genie I want a lot of things right off!"

"Bismallah jampotua allah omar khayyir ramadan!" exclaimed the genie impatiently, and Archie observed that he was already beginning to shiver with cold, for Arabia, as you know, is a very warm country, and even a genie cannot endure snow and ice. The boy also was growing excited and a little angry, for he feared the genie would become too impatient and disappear in a rage, thereby losing him all the benefit of the old lamp.

For some minutes the two endeavored to arrive at some understanding, but of course it was impossible to comprehend one word on either side. Suddenly an idea struck Archie, and, taking out a pencil and paper, he tried to draw a picture of his wants. His first desire being for gold, and a big pile of it; he drew a rough outline of a mound of dollars, and, while the genie waited shivering, he made several of the coins very carefully, so that there would be no mistake.

"There," said he, as he showed the drawing. "I

Got Hold of Aladdin's Lamp and Made His Wishes Which Were Not Understood at All

want a pile, a big pile, of gold—understand! Want it piled up right here, pointing to the inside of the wagon shed.

The genie studied the drawing for a few minutes, being somewhat in doubt as to what were represented, then suddenly he understood, and nodded inquiringly. Archie only said "gold"; he never looked to see whether the States money or Arabian, and he was not to leave the place. Deathlike silence reigned. The work of quarantining is proceeding actively. Gov. Canedo has ordered the city of Mazatlan to be placed under quarantine. All vessels leaving Mazatlan are instructed not to touch at any port where there may not be a doctor. The city of Mazatlan is now under quarantine. The city of Mazatlan is now under quarantine. The city of Mazatlan is now under quarantine.

"Taduah mocha ben-ile-bachadim," the genie, looking somewhat uncertainly at the boy.

"It's a horse," said Archie, much to the surprise of the genie, who did not understand what the boy had meant. "Just a plain horse—can't you see it?"

"To give me a horse!" he shouted. "To me!" He pointed first to the city of Mazatlan, and then to himself. The surprised and somewhat doubtful genie persisted in pointing from the city of Mazatlan to the lamp, and he smiled. He said to the boy:

Misunderstood the Boy
and Made Him a Horse

"This boy is a magician! He has a paper—a thing I've never seen before—me to change him into one of them, the master of the lamp, and his will be done. He uttered some magic words, and he was changed into a horse. Archie, who was then and there turned into a horse, stood before the amazed boy. The Arabian steed. Of course, as there were no orders from a dumb animal, the genie was not to be troubled. He lay there down upon the ground, and lay there between the hoofs of the boy, and seemed stunned for a moment. He transferred gazing at the pile of gold, and he thought it was wishing the boy to be a horse, but really Archie, who, although capable of thought, was so overcome by the power of the lamp, that he was almost incapable of doing anything but obey the commands of the master of the lamp.

Of course, Archie did not understand a word of this, and yet, because it was spoken in a foreign language, he immediately lost all his fear, for he felt a sort of sneaking contempt for a genie who could not speak English.

"Are you the genie of the lamp?" he asked.

The genie repeated the unknown words he had used before, at the same time seeming surprised. Then he appeared to notice that the boy was not an Arab, for he asked his question in another language, but it was all the same thing to Archie, who did not understand one word. He once more inquired as to whether the genie was the slave of the lamp, and again the genie replied in still another tongue.

"Can't you speak English?" interrogated the boy. "I don't know what you're saying. If you are a genie I want a lot of things right off!"

"Bismallah jampotua allah omar khayyir ramadan!" exclaimed the genie impatiently, and Archie observed that he was already beginning to shiver with cold, for Arabia, as you know, is a very warm country, and even a genie cannot endure snow and ice. The boy also was growing excited and a little angry, for he feared the genie would become too impatient and disappear in a rage, thereby losing him all the benefit of the old lamp.

For some minutes the two endeavored to arrive at some understanding, but of course it was impossible to comprehend one word on either side. Suddenly an idea struck Archie, and, taking out a pencil and paper, he tried to draw a picture of his wants. His first desire being for gold, and a big pile of it; he drew a rough outline of a mound of dollars, and, while the genie waited shivering, he made several of the coins very carefully, so that there would be no mistake.

"There," said he, as he showed the drawing. "I



INVENTING FRUITS.

Work of a New Government Laboratory Under the Agricultural Department—Cross Between Tangerine and Pomelo.

By John Elfred Watkins, Jr.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The invention of brand-new fruits and vegetables is the principal work to be done in the Laboratory of Plant Breeding, just organized under the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Herbert Webber, who has been put in charge, has already succeeded in creating several distinct novelties in the vegetable kingdom while in collaboration with Walter T. Swingle. A kid-glove grape fruit is a novelty just turned out by these gentlemen. Hitherto the grape fruit has been a troublesome delicacy to handle, owing to the stubborn resistance of its pulp, which has refused to be quartered, like the orange. Yet it has become the breakfast fruit of those who understand that it contains an alkaloid ingredient similar to quinine in tonic effect. Dr. Webber and Mr. Swingle tried their luck at crossing the kid-glove orange, or tangerine, with the grape fruit. The tangerine obtains its more common name from the fact that when its loose, delicate skin is removed, it falls into quarters naturally and can be eaten from hands clad in the most delicate and immaculate of gloves. One of the hybrids resulting from this unique alliance has just given fruit, the offspring being about the size of an ordinary orange. It has

father. But in neither of these offspring is any indication of the bitter, sunny product so distasteful in the trifoliata.

WITHSTOOD A FREEZE.

Both hybrids will grow 300 miles north of the orange belt with little injury under extraordinarily severe conditions. Both trees have withstood a freeze without losing leaves, where ordinary orange trees were defoliated and lost the thickness of one's finger, which had been actually killed by the frost. These hybrid trees withstood in Georgia a freeze of 8 deg. Fahr. The experimenters are anxiously waiting for their other hybrids, produced by the same combination, to grow, and are already beginning the breeding of a second generation of these described.

Those new hardy oranges form a new class of fruits, entirely distinct from any other citrus species, but which may be ranked possibly nearer to the lime or lemon than to the orange, should no further utility be concerned. They can be eaten out of the hand with sugar by those who have rather a sweet tooth, while persons not liking sweets may relish them in their natural state.

The manufacture of ades will be the principal use of these two northern oranges if they become marketable. They make a very excellent drink, pronounced to be fully equal to lime or lemonade, by those who have tasted

MAN'S MIGHTY POWER OVER HIS FELLOW-MAN

THE SECRET REVEALED AT LAST.

ASTOUNDING DISCOVERIES WHICH PROVE THAT PEOPLE CAN ACTUALLY BE INFLUENCED AND CONTROLLED FOR YEARS WITHOUT DREAMING THEY ARE UNDER THE MYSTIC SPELL OF ANOTHER.

How It Is Done—A Powerful Secret Method of Mind Control, by the Side of Which Hypnotism and Kindred Influences Sink into Insignificance.

At last the true secret of mental power and mind control has been revealed. A noted college in the city of New York has just issued a wonderful book by eminent scientists, which lays bare the mysteries of personal influence. Five thousand copies of this remarkable work are to be distributed free of charge for the purpose of acquainting the public with this mighty mind power.

This wonderful new force gives a control and an influence over persons that would astonish and mystify the most powerful hypnotist who ever lived. It enables you to know the secret nature and lives of everyone you meet; you can tell the character, abilities and entire nature of your correspondents, though thousands of miles away. You can exert a strange silent influence over others in your presence or at a distance entirely without their knowledge. You can quickly develop your will power, memory and other mental faculties to a marvellous degree. You can by a new secret process, quickly cure bad chronic diseases and build up your own health and strength in an incredibly short space of time. It explains the most marvelous system of physical and mental development known to man. It truly reveals the secret power of charming, the art of fascination. You can win and hold friends without number. You can master the secrets and know the power of the wise men of old. You can acquire that inward confidence, that magnetic power that will enable you to overcome all obstacles to success, and rise to a position of prominence in your community. The book is enthusiastically endorsed by ministers of the gospel, business and professional men. It is a work which should be in every home. This wonderful new work is entitled "The Secret of Power." It fully explains the uses and possibilities of the marvelous "Ki-Magi" system of personal influence. It lays bare the mysteries of magnetic control. It gives you a veritable key to the souls of men. It is richly illustrated by the finest half-tone engravings. It is by far the most remarkable, interesting and thrilling work of the kind ever written. For a limited time it will be sent to your address absolutely free. "In your 'Ki-Magi' System I have found what I for years searched for in vain," writes Mr. Joseph Steiner, 1100 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. "It has changed the whole trend of my thought and given my life a new meaning. I feel younger and stronger every day. I find in it the key to business success." W. Rockwell Kent, East Hampton, N. Y., writes: "Your 'Ki-Magi' System is the most powerful agency on earth for the betterment of man. All who master it will become a power in the world and be successful and happy."

S. I. Yetter of Middletown, Pa., says: "The 'Ki-Magi' System of personal influence has brought me the success in business for which I have been striving. It is the magnetic which controls. There is no guesswork about it—it is a scientific fact. It has taught me to know and control myself as well as others."

Edith Mochbrugger of 276 Halsey street, Newark, N. J., writes: "Many are the swindling deals I have avoided in my father's business through my knowledge of your system. The change which has taken place in my personal character is simply marvelous. I have developed a confidence and power in myself that I never dreamed I could acquire."

C. E. Tapp of 1320 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, O., says: "My success in curing afflicted people is absolutely wonderful. A boy given up for sure death by five physicians I restored to perfect health. Inside of five minutes. A woman that could not touch her foot to the ground on account of rheumatism was cured by one application of the method explained in your system."

If you wish a free copy of the book which started Mr. Mochbrugger, Col. Tuller and others on the road to success, write today to the Columbia Scientific Academy, office 1117, Broadway, New York, and the book will be sent you by return mail, postage prepaid.

ferred by American manufacturers for the making of undyed underwear. Messrs. Webber and Swingle have been growing it in various parts of the South. Their first crop grew to stalk almost entirely, but experiments show that by selecting the seeds of the best plants and throwing the others away they have in two years increased the yield by over 200 pounds per acre, and almost up to the standard of our upland cotton. Experiments are also being made with a brown Peruvian cotton used in the adulteration of "natural wool" underwear.

Apples, pears, oats, corn and potatoes are receiving similar treatment through interbreeding.

Back to the home of the "Irish potato" these scientists have gone for the original stock to be intermarried with the rather deteriorating cultivated species in order that it may impart some of its superior vigor and hardiness.

"That the 'Irish potato' is not an Irish species at all but doubtless the surprise to the average reader. For it is the home of the potato, and Europe never knew of it until after the voyage of Columbus. The aboriginal Peruvian potato is a little fellow who has a near relative growing in the mountains of Colorado. The latter is also being intermarried with the cultivated potato of commerce, which is beginning to suffer a curse which Providence apparently means to put to the too highly aristocratic of all species—degeneration."



the easily-removable skin and bright orange-yellow flesh of the latter and its segments fall apart quite as readily as do those of the latter. It has the slightly-modified bitter, acid flavor of the grape fruit, but not so bitter.

"Tangelo" is the name given to this new species. It is a combination of two words, "tangerine" and "pomelo," which latter is the true name of the grape fruit. The grape fruit was used as the mother parent, the tangerine as the father. But the "tangelo"—the offspring of this odd experiment in plant matrimony—neither a tangerine, nor a pomelo. It is a distinct and new species—quite as distinct from either parent as is the lime or lemon.

A fortune, no doubt, awaits the first grower who will learn to cultivate the tangelo on a large scale. It will thrive wherever the orange or grape fruit will. Because of its greater convenience, it will probably replace the grape fruit, to a large extent; although the latter is largely in demand at present, both for hospital and general use.

AN ORANGE FOR THE NORTH.

An orange, which will grow north and yet which is sufficiently palatable to be eaten from the hand raw, is an even more surprising invention of these government experts. They risked a chance at crossing the ordinary tender orange of our semi-tropical regions with the hardy trifoliata orange (Citrus trifoliata), which grows as far north as Philadelphia, but whose flavor is so insipid that it can be used only in preserving. The object was to obtain an offspring which would combine the hardy, frost-resistant quality of one parent with the sweetness and juiciness of the other.

Two plants, recently fruited, and while the experiments did not expect to get favorable results from more than one hybrid in 20,000, both have proven to be of value. They produce a combination of virtues far different from any that exist in any single fruit known. In one case the ordinary orange was used as the mother parent, and the insipid northern fruit as the father. The issue from this alliance is a small orange, about the size of a tangerine, and perfectly typical of the ordinary orange in general appearance. It is very juicy, tender, perfect in texture, thin-skinned and nearly seedless, producing an average of one seed per fruit, although both parents were very seedy. In color of flesh and general appearance, this offspring was most like the common orange, but in flavor and quality it was quite distinct from either parent. It has a sprightly, acid flavor, perhaps a little too sour to be eaten out of the hand, under ordinary conditions, save on warm summer days. It has an aromatic flavor, similar to that of the trifoliata parent, but very mild. The color of the flesh is light yellowish, like that of the orange, as we know it.

Trifoliata was used as the mother parent, and the common orange as the father in the second case. The resulting fruit is slightly larger than the other offspring, whose parentage was reversed, and has a rougher, thicker skin, but no thicker than that of the ordinary California orange. Its texture is perfect throughout, and it is both juicy and tender. It is nearly seedless, averaging one seed to every three specimens. The color of the flesh is light lemon yellow. It has the aromatic flavor of the trifoliata mother, and is more sour than the fruit produced where the trifoliata was used as the

it. This is particularly important, because the tangelo and lemon are far more susceptible to cold than is the ordinary orange, while they grow farther south; if this harder fruit can be successfully raised farther north than the orange, not to mention the lime and lemon, there is no inherent reason why it should not replace the latter in the northern and western markets. Mr. Webber believes that it will equal the lemon as a culinary fruit, in his opinion it will become valuable as a fruit for home use throughout the Gulf States.

PINEAPPLES WITHOUT THORNS.

Pineapples without thorns on their leaves is another new invention of these investigators. Pineapple picking is both a disagreeable and painful—therefore a slow—process, because the commercial pineapple are lined with sharp teeth, like those of the century plant and which will saw through human flesh with the utmost ease. Now, there is a large pineapple known as the Smooth Cayenne. It is large, very fine in quality, with thornless leaves. But it is not a commercial success here because delicate and susceptible to disease. Most growers regard its cultivation as too great a risk, inasmuch as it will not hold up well under adverse conditions. The old Red Spanish pineapple is now more generally grown than any other because it is the hardest, but it is not of good quality and is sour. The experimenters conceived the idea of intermarriage between the Smooth Cayenne and Red Spanish families and consummated it, hoping for an offspring which would grow out of flat tastelessness to the most pungent of aromatic flavors. They are about midway in average size between the parent species, although some have the bulk of the big Cayenne. Some present characters distinct from those of any pineapple known. Of some the flesh is brittle and snaps when bitten, like an apple.

A NEW COTTON PLANT.

The invention of a new cotton plant which will produce a long, staple and silky lint in the upland regions of the South, is another triumph of these experimenters. Our cotton grown in the sea islands of the South has the long, staple and black seed prized by manufacturers. Its lint averages two inches in length, whereas that of the upland regions is from three-fourths to one inch. This is why sea island cotton of long staple sells for from 20 to 30 cents a pound, and ordinary upland from 8 to 9 cents.

The new species of cotton was obtained by an intermarriage between the sea island and the upland stocks. It has the long staple of one parent and the big bell of the other, and its lint is in some cases one and three-quarters inches long. Moreover, it is adaptable to growth in the upland country where the poorer price is now paid.

The adaptation of our soil to Egyptian cotton, for which our manufacturers annually pay \$10,000 to the growers in the land of the pyramids, is another dream being accomplished. The Egyptian cotton is valuable for both its crinkly fiber and its brown color, the latter being more

FOR SALE

S T S

Schenck, Tatum & Schenck
512-14-16 LAUGHLIN BUILDING

Adams Street
Romeo Place

Vermont Avenue
Twenty-Seventh Street

Quarter Acre Lots

\$1150 \$1200 \$1350

HALF CASH

We offer fifteen lots within the boundaries shown above at these prices; street work now being finished; twenty minute car ride and lots half this size selling all around these much higher.

See Them Today; See Us Tomorrow
Or You Will Be Too Late. : : : : :



Mr. Andrew Carnegie Speaks of Rubber

The following extract of what Mr. Carnegie says about rubber was taken from an interview with the Chicago Tribune, July 17, 1902. Mr. Carnegie said if he were a young man and had to make his fortune, he considered the best opening today in Rubber, and that in a few years it would be a greater fortune under present conditions than steel.

An opportunity is now being offered every one to become independent for life. One acre are being sold at the present low price in 2000 acres of rich, fertile land in Chicago, recently purchased from the Mexican government, which is being devoted to the extension of Rubber. This immense proposition will eventually become one of the largest plantations in the world.

Five Shares or Acres Will Yield an Income of \$1200 a Year for Life

Shares are paid in small monthly installments as the work of development progresses. The California Title and Trust Co., of San Francisco, acts for the shareholders throughout and looks to the property. Anyone investing is protected against loss in case of lapse of payment. You pay Life Insurance on your life and some one else gets the money. You pay for Shares Company for a few years only and get an income yourself for the balance of your life. This opportunity will not remain open for any specified time. . . . As Sure As Government Bonds. The investor is absolutely protected by Government bonds.

For full information and Literature, write or call on
CONSERVATIVE RUBBER PRODUCTION CO. FREDERICK E. SCOTT.
529 Laughlin Building, Cor. Third and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone John 3901.

GRIDER & HAMILTON'S

THE BELL TRACT HAS GROWN

NO COLD ADOBE OR MUDDY SOIL.

But a rich, warm loam soil; 25 acres in tracts to suit, at \$200 to \$250 per acre; cash. Just outside the city. Take 9:00, 10:30 or 1:40 train. Terminal Depot. Will you live in this or pay rent when such an opportunity is offered? We make the best terms offered on any tract. Location the best. No city taxes. Every advantage of Greater Los Angeles. Pure water free. Arrangements made for five-cent fare. Salt Lake Railroad to complete modern depot at Bell. New electric line will be in operation shortly. Can have electric lights, telephone and all city conveniences. The entire tract will soon be sold. Don't delay. Go out today.

Materials now being unloaded at the Bell Tract for Huntington Electric road, Los Angeles to Rivers, Whittier and Santa Ana, which will run the entire length of Bell Tract, giving two means of transportation to city. Buy this week before the rise in price, which will occur as soon as rails are laid. Go out today. Take 9:00, 10:30 or 1:40 train.

Free transportation furnished at our office. Tell the conductor to stop at Bell Station on the tract. We also have an office on the tract.

GRIDER & HAMILTON,

123 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Roses

This is the time to plant, and this is the only concern on the coast able to furnish you prime stock—field grown—of all the best sorts—old and new—and guaranteed. Lowest prices. Photo, illustrated rose book, 10c.

California Rose Co., (Inc.) 629 S. Spring St. Exclusively Roses

The "Hay Men" for

L. A. HAY STORAGE CO., 335 Central Avenue.

IT HAS PROVEN NECESSARY TO MEET THE PUBLIC DEMAND FOR

Reasonably Priced Residence Lots Close to the Business Center. This Demand is Met by

THE BOETTCHER TRACT

Who it is for

This proposition is especially worthy of consideration to those of moderate means, to that vast class whom it has pleased a certain great politician to refer to as "The ordinary people." To the tradesman, the mechanic, the artisan, the clerk, the salesman and those in the various avenues of commercial life—in short, that great, growing, prosperous class who are in modest financial circumstances, and yet whose incomes are sufficient to permit them to own their own homes. It is to this class of people that we direct this advertisement. It is to them that the desirability of investment in this property should most particularly appeal. To the shrewd investor and speculator who seeks for a chance for investment where his capital will earn a substantial income and in which there is the certainty of large appreciation in values, this is a splendid opportunity. In the continued rise of real estate values in Los Angeles there is in our judgment no better or safer place for investment than in the Boettcher Tract.

Our resident agent, Mr. J. P. Stockdale, is always on the tract. He will be pleased to show the property and give any desired information regarding terms, etc. Take San Pedro car, Second and Main streets. Our agents on the tract Sundays.

It is 25 blocks from Sixth and Main Streets

15 Minutes Car ride from Second and Main Streets

Reasons Why

There are numberless reasons why this property is so desirable. We will enumerate a few that the reader may judge for himself the merit of our claims: It is only 25 blocks from the business center of the city. It is but 15 minutes car ride from downtown. \$15,000 has been already expended by the owner in improvement of the property. There is a 5-foot cement walk and curbing on the entire tract. Also a splendid sewer system. All streets in and around the tract are handsomely paved. There is a 30-foot reservation for lawn purposes on every lot, insuring uniform frontage and good lawns. There is an abundance of Shade trees, English Walnut and Orange, fully grown. There is a \$1500 building restriction, which insures a good class of improvements. There are gas and electricity connections on the entire tract. The car service is splendid, the San Pedro car running direct to the tract, and the Central avenue car only two blocks away. The next to the largest public school building in Los Angeles is located just across the street. These are some, but not all of the advantages of this property. Prices range from 20 lots at \$500, 22 lots at \$550, 10 lots at \$575, 25 lots at \$775, 42 lots at \$800, to corner lots at \$800 and \$1000.00.

The Erkenbrecher Syndicate (Ltd.)

SOLE AGENTS. OFFICE ON THE TRACT, THIRTY-FIRST AND SAN PEDRO STS.

HOW A YOUNG WOMAN MAY WIN A GOOD HUSBAND

SHOWN IN A SERIES OF 5 SETS OF PHOTOS.

No. V.—Waiting For Him

ESPECIALLY POSED FOR THIS NEWSPAPER



No. 2—WONDER WHY

She seeks to allay her anxiety in a modern historical romance, but her mind persistently refuses to leave the seeking of explanations for his absence.

No. 3—LATE

He enters, hurriedly, an hour or more late. Her disappointment is evident by her assumed indifference. She is distant in her greeting; he, annoyed but content.

PHOTOGRAPHS ILLUSTRATING THE FIRST MISUNDERSTANDING

HIS FIRST FAILURE TO KEEP AN ENGAGEMENT LEADS TO UNHAPPINESS, BUT REVEALS HER HEART TO HER

NOW we are down to the point where maybe the girl is in love, or the man may be in love. Ordinarily the man makes the first discovery, and the girl soon afterward finds out his true feelings. Yet the girl may have doubt in her heart as to whether she really loves the man. There are tests, and good ones, which the girl may apply. Let a man interest her, absorb her attention and her thoughts, and then let him leave her for a bit, and she will soon discover whether or not his presence is necessary to her happiness.

Once knew a girl who thought she was in love with a man sincerely, and yet his absence affected her daily life but little. If she had married this man her life would have been an unequal struggle between marital obligations and love of

other company. Such things inevitably result in a life's failure, with no compensation, and but little enjoyment—no true love of life and no true contentment. And so I urge a girl to choose her mate wisely, for a girl's greatest mistake may be in thinking that she values a man when really she does not. True love comes with association and thorough acquaintance; it is seldom born in a day, and when it is it often results disastrously.

She may have looked upon man as a necessary evil, to be endured because he talked well, acted well and was a gentleman. But an engagement to call may have tested a feeling she had hitherto been unaware of. He may have called regularly for weeks before and been received with the cordial politeness which a girl must always evidence with

acceptable people, and then this evening comes, and the man is late. She finds that she misses him; misses his prompt responses to her invitations to call, and she tests herself as to why she should be put out by the absence of one man. The answer she may find in her heart. She feels that he should not subject her to such inconvenience, and yet she knows she should not care, but still she is nervous and ill at ease. The girl perhaps has made the engagement for 8 o'clock at her home, has dressed carefully so as to please him, and is awaiting the ring at the door. Fifteen minutes past the hour appointed, twenty, and yet no appearance. Her anxiety is growing.

For a time she reads, skimming through the pages, and after each one sitting back to reflect a little, and allowing her mind to wander in one direction. It may be wrong for a girl to allow her mind to fall into one channel in spite of the delights of a well-written book, but this is often the seeking out of her heart, the real analysis of her soul.

Her mind, perhaps, will revert to the absence of the man she has been expecting. She will seek explanations and find none but those which are disagreeable, unless she has a girl of extraordinary well-balanced intellect, and even then she sometimes makes way with a mind's balance. But an hour has passed, and she has read and thought, and finally in intense dislike of the whole of mankind decided that she will place no more faith in man's promises.

A Timely Sermon For the Woman Who Is Getting Too Stupid

FIND myself submerged by a mass of letters from women who complain of an increase in aversiveness and refer to an article written by me long ago on ways and means of combating the demon fat. This letter is intended not only for "Interested Reader," "Mrs. X," "Fatty," "Colossal," "Maude," "Anxious A," of course "Beatrice," and innumerable others, but for all those who have written requesting back numbers of the paper containing the obesity article. It is not possible to grant the request for back numbers, the edition having been exhausted within a week, but I am glad to tell readers of this page of the only rational way of controlling a tendency to increase of fat.

Xmas and New Year's festivities, with the inevitable overfeeding that accompanies these red-letter days, bring quick and terrifying results to the woman inclined to obesity. I hope those interested in getting rid of fat will keep this sermon on fat-reducing where they may refer to it in the future if they desire to do so.

IS A DISEASE
An overabundance of fat is a deformity as well as a disease. No deformity or disease is beautiful, but the malady known as obesity is worse than unbecoming; it is a disease degrading, as it makes the material self the dominating element, and it is in a very active way dangerous to life, for fatty accumulations encroaching upon the vital organs mean frequently sudden death, while corpulence condemns every one afflicted with it to a greater or less degree of discomfort during every hour of existence.

Most women begin to "take on flesh," as the saying is, early in the thirties. Like every other disease, every other pernicious habit, it is easier to avert obesity than to cure it. It is perfectly useless to declare they do not increase in weight through the food they put in their stomach, or their lack of physical exercise. The law of cause and effect has not been suspended in excessive corpulence cases. The truth eternal is, my dear friends, that fat is made through food taken into the stomach, and that exercise violent enough to promote the fullest use of the lungs will melt away fat.

It is not the quantity but the kind of food we eat that produces fat. The simplest way of looking at the question is that fat is carbon and certain foods contain vast quantities of carbon—that is, fat.

Oxygen destroys carbon. The way to increase the supply of oxygen is through physical exercise. It follows that the logical treatment for obesity is to eliminate the drinking of the carbonic foods and to increase the supply of oxygen through physical exercise. There is, in truth, no other way of rationally dealing with this problem.

There are, to be sure, certain nostrums on the market, most of them are constructed on an iodine basis and are destructive alike to beauty and to health. The price of a woman's victory over fat is self-restraint exercised in the ordering of her daily life. Self-denial in the kind

and amount of food is absolutely necessary, and exercise in the open air and of a nature to encourage and promote the fullest use of the lungs is imperative, for nothing else so encourages the transformation of tissues.

Obesity is produced by the accumulation of fat in the cellular tissues of the body. Adipose or fat is a solid tissue not supplied with a circulatory system which rebuilds and eliminates through its structure.

It must be worked out by combustion, which absorbs it atom by atom, just as it was laid on. I repeat, therefore, that it follows logically the only proper way to cure obesity is to regulate the diet that fat-making causes, and to work off superfluous tissue by exercise, which oxygenates the blood, and in the process works or burns out the undesirable matter.

There is no moral road by which a fat woman may acquire the form of a sylph. I care not for the efforts to reduce flesh without diet, without drugs, without exercise. I know, and so must every thinking person know, that there is only one way to healthfully banish fat, and that way is by diet and exercise.

Sleeping hours must be limited to seven—no naps, no siestas. The seven hours' sleep must be had at night. The obese patient should get up not later than 7 in the morning, and on awakening throw up the windows and take deep breathing exercises as follows:

Waking or sleeping, the correct way is to breathe through the nostrils. Waking or sleeping, when the mouth is in repose, it should be kept closed. Above all things, breathe in pure air. Open the windows or practice breathing exercises out of doors. Begin by taking breathing exercises five minutes twice a day, and on arising and before going to bed. Increase the time until the exercises cover at least twenty minutes twice a day.

Between the times, and at all times, practice full, deep breathing. You cannot get too much oxygen into your lungs, be sure of that. The exhilarating, uplifting effects of deep breathing are wonderful. I cannot do better than to quote the words of an eminent educational gymnast on this point whom I heartily endorse:

BREATHING EXERCISES GOOD
"By hastening the general circulation the breathing exercises produce a degree of exhilaration akin to the sense of total well-being, a consciousness of an abundance of general energy, of power and will, to do not only great deeds, but good deeds as well."

"They create in the individual a sense of moral repose or consciousness of goodness as a duty, probably generated by the heightened normal functional activity, which is neither as definite nor as well emphasized by any other physical cause. So that to breathe well will mean to live well, to live longer and to live better."

The breathing exercises should be followed by a cold bath with a brisk rub. Many women say they cannot take a

cold bath, when in truth they have just a childish dislike to the chilly dip and plunge. A cold bath soon after rising is the most delicious tonic possible to conceive of. It should be taken quickly. If cold plunges create a feeling of fullness or vertigo it should be suspended. In such cases a cold sponge is the next best thing.

Jump into the tub of clear, cold water. Dash the water all over the face and the body. Squeeze your nose and hold it down the spine and have it all over within two or three minutes.

Rub briskly with a coarse towel and dress for breakfast.

BEST THINGS TO EAT
Breakfast Bill of Fare.—Slip fruit without sugar. Coffee or tea without cream or sugar. A saccharine tablet may be used as a substitute for sugar. Dry toast, a little salt sprinkled on it as a substitute for butter, which is on the blacklist. One or two underdone chops. Sliced tomatoes or cucumbers without oil in the dressing. Watercress, radishes, shredded wheat. No cereal foods, no potatoes, butter or cream; no sweets of any description.

After luncheon ordinary occupations may be pursued for an hour or so. But the afternoon must not go by without physical culture.

Dinner should consist of practically the same food or choice of food suggested for luncheon. Underdone meats, vegetables, cold fish, potatoes, corn and beans are all starches and must be given up, while cabbage, spinach, tomatoes, cucumbers, turnips and cauliflower may be freely eaten.

Fresh bread must not be touched. Gluten bread, shredded wheat or very well toasted ordinary bread must take the place of hot rolls, biscuits and bread such as we are all accustomed to eat.

Soups should not be partaken of except clear bouillions or consommés. After dinner the obese patient should keep busy. A walk, if possible, is advised. The subject should religiously devote at least half an hour to physical culture exercises, taken in loose clothing, in a room where the windows are open and the temperature is moderate, if not cool.

Gymnastic exercises for reducing the flesh should be taken at first with moderation, lest the unusual exertion produce sensations of vertigo or cause too great fatigue and lameness.

The physical culture of the body is of the highest importance in obesity treatment. All out-of-door exercises are especially good.

Begin by a short walk and increase it religiously every day until finally a five or ten mile stretch is the merest bit of diversion to you.

BY MRS. HENRY SYMES

To go without butter is a real hardship to many. The woman who wishes to get rid of obesity and who will sprinkle a little salt on her bread or toast will find that it renders it very palatable, and she can bridge over the butter question without any very great effort. As for sugar, it is also on the blacklist. But this does not bar a childish dislike to the chilly dip and plunge. A cold bath soon after rising is the most delicious tonic possible to conceive of. It should be taken quickly. If cold plunges create a feeling of fullness or vertigo it should be suspended. In such cases a cold sponge is the next best thing.

FLORIDA WATER.
Oil of lavender, 2 drams; oil of bergamot, 2 drams; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of cinnamon, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 dram; oil of sandalwood, 1 dram; oil of vanilla, 1 dram; oil of ylang-ylang, 1 dram; oil of neroli, 1 dram; oil of orange, 1 dram; oil of lemon, 1 dram; oil of lime, 1 dram; oil of grapefruit, 1 dram; oil of bergamot, 1 dram; oil of

J. JANUARY 18

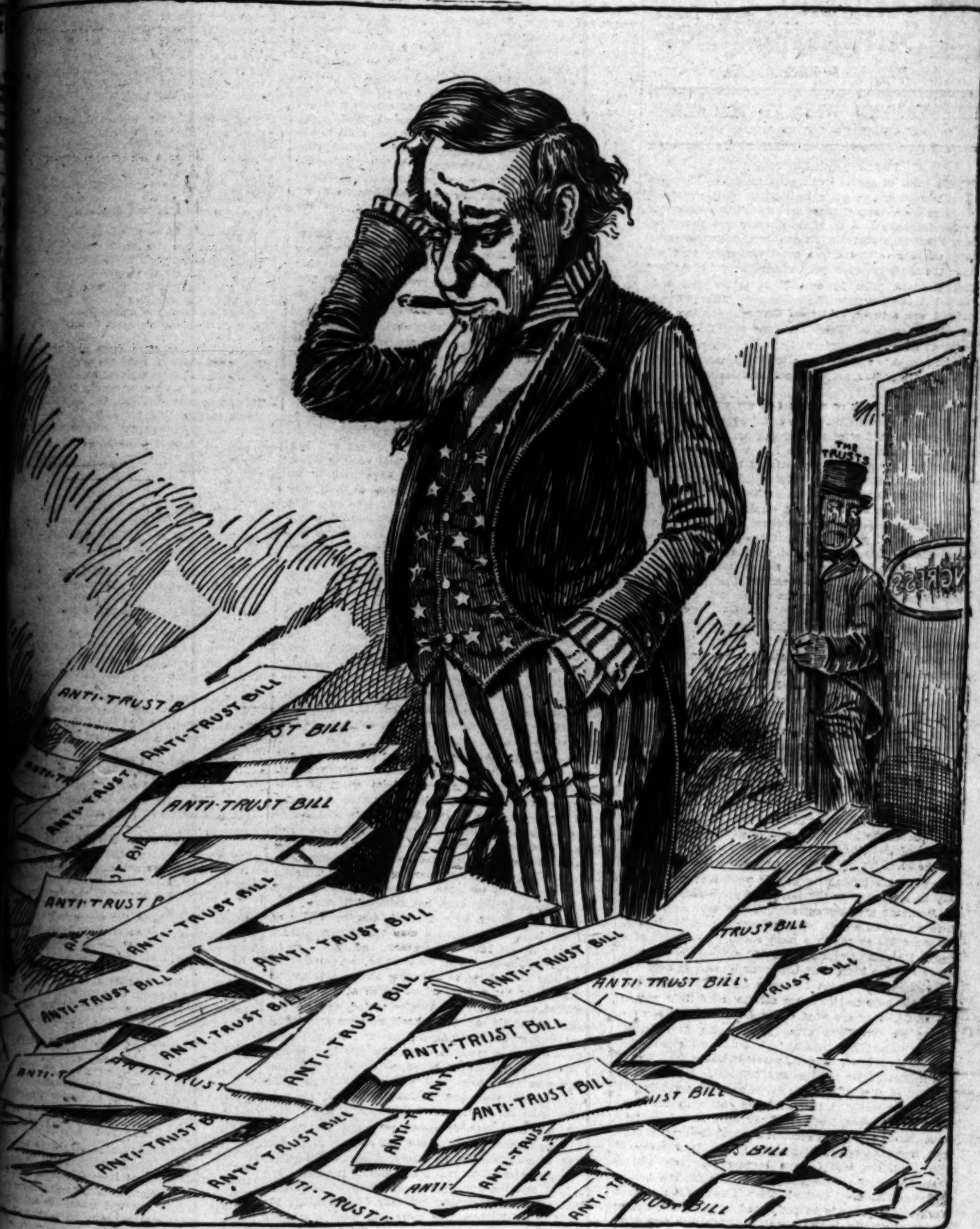
Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

JANUARY 18, 1903.

FIVE CENTS.

UNCLE SAM'S QUANDARY.



Which shall he take up first?

Example

is a cape, a jacket or
wearables ever brought
at and at such a saving
overlook the chance.

Key Jacket—tan or castor,
black style, are in 27 inch length
are perfect in fit, well made, and
\$7.50. Cleanup Sale price...

Jackets—fine quality kersey,
silver, have fine pearl buttons, and
sold regularly at \$15.00.

Jackets—fine quality Kersey in
are tan, castor and black; they
are all perfect in fit and finish
for \$15.00. Cleanup sale price...

Coats—fine quality kersey
with panne velvet, finished
lining and are very pretty
\$20.00 values.

Up Sale of

prices will affect some
stylish suits in stock
patterns, while other
modistes, but as prices
in effect is from one-third

COSTUMES—Just six of each
white and pink, elaborately
ilk foundations: have sold regu
\$10, \$12.50 and \$15.00.

SES—Black and white mink
long shape blouse, have pretty
ed throughout.

E—all wool Cheviots: made
as, well tailored throughout.

E—also walking suits, made
acks. They have blouse or
or pleated.

HA
IDE
B A

phenomenal
ent Larger Than
increasing business
to add more room,
the public a new de
23 feet of space. The
main portion of the
as "Hamburger's Un
will be an entire store
merchandise but etc

Boys' Tie Corduroy
elastic waistband,
sizes 4 to 16 years.
Boys' Corduroy
cloth lining, sizes
36; sale price
Juvenile
years, all-wool
value: sale price

(ONE BILL ABOVE THE OTHER.)

admitted his body with antiseptic,
that mortification should not set in

After the arrival of the

and Shoe Workers Union

OUR ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY. A MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Californian in tone and color, Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, the slopes, the valleys and the plains.

Devoted to the development of the country, to the exploitation of its marvelous natural resources and to the word-painting of its wonders and beauties. The contents embrace a wide range of good reading matter: Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles, thoughtful and picturesque editorials, brilliant correspondence, poetry, pictures and bright miscellany.

The Magazine being complete in itself, may be served to the public separate from the news sheets, when required. It is also sent to all regular subscribers of the Los Angeles Sunday Times.

Each number has from 28 to 32 large pages, equivalent to 120 magazine pages of the average size. The numbers will be bound at this office for a moderate price.

For sale by all newsdealers; price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year. Address THE TIMES-MIRROR CO., Publishers, Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

Editorials by Eliza A. Otis.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE. ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 5, 1897.

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE.

THE habit of giving great gifts to public libraries, universities, and other institutions which promote knowledge, appears to be spreading among our multi-millionaires. A short time ago it was announced from Pittsburgh that Mr. Frick, the former coke magnate, would give that city a great university that will make the much-talked-of polytechnical school of Andrew Carnegie look "like 30 cents." It seems that since Frick left the Carnegie Steel Company, after what he claimed was a rough deal from Carnegie, the two have been bitter enemies. Frick has done everything in his power to make the efforts of Carnegie look cheap, and now he is said to contemplate a \$2,500,000 university that will cast Carnegie's proposed polytechnical school into the shade.

This growing habit on the part of our wealthy men is to be highly commended. It is certainly a big improvement over the old style of hoarding up riches, which a man cannot possibly take with him when he goes into another world. Still, it is questioned by many whether we are not in danger of overdoing this "higher education," and whether many of the millions devoted to such purposes might not be better employed. So long as we continue to see around us Greek scholars who are peddling books, or waiting at table, or collecting car fares, the fact must be forced upon us that what is specially needed nowadays is not so much a "higher education" as a practical education that will fit the average man or woman for the duties which they will probably have to take up on leaving school or college.

There are many ways in which a man of wealth may do great good with his surplus. The giving of money to the poor should be practiced only in exceptional cases, as it tends to lessen their self-respect, and to make them less ready to help themselves. Much may be done in the way of helping the children of the poor, whose lot is often so pitiful. In London there is an excellent charity, of which little is known in this country. It recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. The founder is Dr. Thomas Bernardo, who devotes his whole attention to looking out for poor children. He has a little army of experienced "searchers," who visit cheap lodging-houses, tramps' kitchens, casual wards and slums, looking for waifs. When the children are found the doctor takes them into his homes, and proceeds to make good citizens of them, by teaching the boys trades and training the girls for business, or as housewives.

To show the importance of this work it is only necessary to state that in the thirty-six years during which Dr. Bernardo has been carrying on this work over 45,000 little waifs and strays have graduated from his homes. He began his efforts in a mere shed, in the heart of a slum. He now carries on over 100 separate homes and eleven mission branches. Last year he took in over 15,000 children, of whom 314 were under 5 years old. When the boys and girls are able to make their way in the world, they are sent off to Canada. Dr. Bernardo having an agreement with the Canadian government. No less than 13,000 boys and girls have gone from Dr. Bernardo's home to Canada, many of whom have doubtless drifted across the line and become good citizens of the United States. Of this large number, according to the official statistics furnished the doctor by the Canadian government, less than 2 per cent. have been failures. Some of them are doctors, others lawyers, clergymen, newspaper writers and so forth. How many of these children would have become criminals and a charge upon the state had it not been for the benevolence of this good doctor? Does it not seem that such work might properly be performed by the state, not as an act of charity, but as a matter of business economy? As it is, voluntary subscriptions are the sole source of the Bernardo homes' income, which amounts in a year to \$725,000. Here is surely a good opening for liberality on the part of those who are benevolently inclined.

Then there are the model dwellings for poor people, another excellent philanthropic enterprise. One of the

first to branch out along this line was Peabody, the American banker, who gave \$5,000,000 for the purpose to the city of London. These homes have since paid 5 per cent. interest, and have been largely increased. There is also the model hotel of D. O. Mills in New York. There is room for the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars in such work in our large cities before the poor can be decently housed. We cannot expect to breed good citizens in pig sties. It is not necessary that these model dwellings should take the form of big, bare, cold, barrack-like buildings. A better plan, and one which is feasible in these days of rapid suburban railroad transportation, is to erect neat, small, detached cottages outside of the city, where the air is pure, and the physical and moral surroundings are cleanly—where there is a chance for the children to grow up into good men and women. It should also be made possible for those who rent the houses to acquire them by easy payments, extending over a long term of years, thus encouraging thrift and civic virtue, for you will not find many owners of homes among the ranks of the anarchists and other enemies of society.

Yet another way in which benevolence may find a practical outlet lies in the establishment of hospitals where poor people, or people of moderate means, may be treated at small expense, as suggested some months ago by The Times. A surgical operation is an expensive affair, the average one costing from \$100 to \$1000, and this does not include the weeks and months of careful nursing. Such an expenditure is entirely beyond the means of the average poor person, and seriously inconveniences those who have a limited income. It is a sad thing when, in addition to the anxiety incidental to the jeopardy of a loved one, a family should be called upon to yield up the earnings of years, or to incur debt that will necessitate a long period of parsimonious saving to pay off. It is true that there are establishments where people may receive surgical treatment free, but the average American has a pardonable aversion to becoming the recipient of charity, and he should not be forced to such a necessity. It is not a question here of whether the services of the physicians are worth all they charge. The fact is that a large proportion of the people are unable to defray these charges without serious inconvenience, and sometimes actual suffering.

Many other ways might be suggested in which the charitably-inclined may exercise practical benevolence. It will always be found that personal investigation and some planning will bring more satisfaction to the giver than the mere signing of a check, however worthy the object may be for which it is drawn.

THE DEMAND OF THE CENTURY.

OUR age is often called an age of transition. But all ages are ages of transition, and each age has seemed such to the people who have lived in it; wherever men have recorded the thoughts of their time at any length, we find this idea. It is true only that transition is more rapid now than ever before; civilization gathers momentum with the passage of the centuries. And with its increasing momentum, the alterations made by the years become more apparent to the individual. Nowadays we are able to note great changes in the course of a decade—and changes not merely of boundaries and institutions, of material expansion and alteration, but of opinions as well. We can look back and see, within a few years, a difference in the attitude of society toward a hundred questions. We are even becoming aware that civilized man is altering mentally—developing greater intellectual capacity, power to grapple with the forces of nature and the questions of the universe as never before. The human type is growing finer; the human face, even, averages nearer to the artist's ideal of beauty.

It has often been claimed that moral progress has not kept pace with this increasing material advancement. There is a seeming justice in the claim, when we consider some of the gigantic swindling operations of the age, the corruption in office, the intricate schemes of legalized dishonesty, and the resultant suffering. But we need to remember, for a just estimate of our time in comparison with others, that increase in cooperation and in intellectual ability mean increased opportunity for evil as well as for good. Crime and vice are not greater than in bygone ages, but different in form; and we know more about them through modern means of diffusing information. Give a man the money, leisure and liberty of the twentieth century, and place him in a modern thickly populated community, where modern devices may be utilized to stimulate and pander to the vicious side of his nature, where much of sin may be secure and secret for an indefinite period, and no one standard of morals can make itself supreme and inflict its punishment on all transgressors—and he will need far more self-poise than the savage or the man of any less complex age, if he is to keep his moral equilibrium. Bring the savage into contact with civilization, and he succumbs to its vices and follows them until his race perishes from their effects.

Still, the complaint of moral turpitude registers a need. The manner in which not this country alone, but Europe as well, shows its appreciation of President Roosevelt's splendid manhood emphasizes the need. The complaint and the appreciation are both hopeful signs—signs great with promise; but they do not satisfy the need. The establishment of more and more republican forms of government in the whole brotherhood of more progressive countries, and the complexity of modern cooperation and division of labor shower the hands of the individual with power. The people rule in increasing measure; their opinions prevail not merely through but often over those of their legislators; and opinions

are less and less the voice of an uneducated and unenlightened mass. Some specious advocates and more than a few gate expression of independence. The individual is no longer a mere political force, a figure in a crowd, a man sufficiently awakened. Time is no longer a mere possibility, but possibilities of action are before us, and we need men—men of greater knowledge and, behind these, the tireless energy to make them effective. This is no age for dreamers; this is no age for intellectuals; the sense of justice alone cannot judge, though it is the first prerequisite. Above all, we need men who will not be content with convictions in spite of praise or blame.

Recent Verse.

SUNSET.

The sunlight lies so warm and soft
Upon the bosom of the day,
As fade its golden hours away;
Upon the summit of the hill
It seems a wondrous web of gold,
And in its light, wrapped fold on fold,
The mountains rise divinely fair
In chambers of the upper air.

The tree crests, too, do flood the scene
Like golden candles all alight
With untold splendor to the sight,
And the bright flow'rs on either hand
At the soft touch of passing breeze
Ripple their gladness; tongued on high
To fragrant whispers that are done
As any words that love may band.

The miracle of day! We see
It come and go. Its wonder is
The heart of Nature's worships.
It is each hour a mystery—
This flooding sunlight full and deep,
And then the shadows that do creep
Soft-footed from the golden West,
To sink upon earth's quiet breast.

And then the stars come one by one
The taper stars to light the sky,
As if God's chariot wheeled by,
To scatter worlds when day is done
Those star-sown worlds! Oh, what we
Know of them did not Delly
Hide the great sun and give us sight
While He reveals them to our sight.

January, 1903.

Maid.

I am born of the freedom of air,
Like the breath of a rose in the spring,
I am born and I die at my birth,
Ere the soul is aware.

On the wind I am carried afar,
As the scent of the spray of a rose,
And I rise to the height of a star,
Where I sing eternally free.

I am one with the pulse of the sea,
With the ebb and flow of the tide,
I am come, I am gone, I am free,
Of the world on the farther side.

I am wild, I am tame, I am free,
As I slip from the bow and the beam,
I am born of a flame; I am free,
I am born of the soul that dreams.

With a glory I come and I go,
Now a secret, a power, a dream,
I am warm, I am cold as the snow,
I am Life, I am Death.

—[M. J. Moses, in Things and Thoughts.]

Too Late.

They came too late, the fragrant flowers,
Nourished where sunshine bled the dew,
Life held no solace for her darkened hours,
And fields were barren as she wept.

Ah! take them back, the words we hear,
The spoken love to starving heart,
Ye gave a stone where she had need of bread,
She held it in her empty hand and wept.

The sweet pink roses lie upon her bed,
She passed through wastes where no one came,
She passed and sleeps—what matter now,
She hath no need for any fairest thing.

Take them away and bear her to the land
Where singing birds and tender flowers
Holding your peace—your words are dead,
For love and roses, all are come too late.

—[Mary Riddell Corley, in Boston Herald.]

CURRENT COMMENT.

The American invasion of Europe is a bath-tub stage. We'll soon have that realized if we keep at it.—[Chicago Herald.]

It costs Uncle Sam \$1,250,000 a year to run the Bureau, a fact that will arouse the goosebone weather prophets in the Plain Dealer.

A fifteen-year-old school boy named Douglas, a champion golf player, died Saturday. It is this sort of thing that makes people think golf is a great game, though it isn't.—[Boston Globe.]

July 18, 1903.]

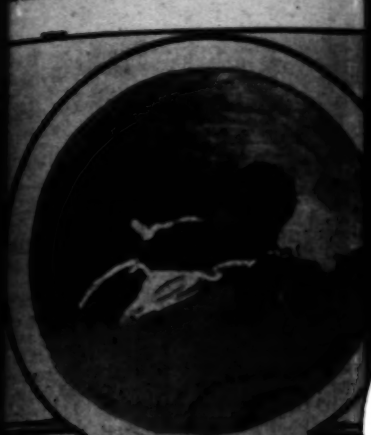
The King

LEOPOLD II AND ROYAL FAULTS SPORTY BUT SUCCESSFUL WITH A BIG INCOME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Now the King of Belgium walking alone near his palace this morning. Yes, some sprinting along with a springy step, well back as though walking for a cane in his hand and his trousers were through the paths were perfectly dry and shining. He was dressed in business clothes, a sack coat and derby hat. Altogether he looked like a gentleman farmer with a touch of him than the King of one of the buns of Europe.

Nevertheless Leopold II is a King in every



Baby son of Prince Albert Leopold



Prince Albert, the King



The Palace

and as Kings go he is not so bad after sixty-seven years old, and he has been ruling for more than thirty-seven years. He has the throne just about the close of our century and has held his own through the various changes in France, Germany and the other countries of Europe. His title, you know, is Leopold

The King of Belgium. By Frank G. Carpenter.

LEOPOLD II AND ROYAL FAMILY.

POVERTY BUT SUCCESSFUL RULER WITH A BIG INCOME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

As the King of Belgium walking alone in the park near his palace this morning. Yes, alone! He was walking along with a springy step, his hands well back as though walking for a wager. The paths were perfectly dry and the sun was shining. He was dressed in business clothes and a new hat. Altogether he looked like a gentleman farmer with a touch of the King of Belgium. He is a King in every sense of the word.

King of Belgium. He is the second King that Belgium has had. This country was a part of the Netherlands until 1830, when it became an independent kingdom, and its Congress elected Leopold, the father of this man, as its King. Holland went off to itself, and since then Belgium has walked alone. Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, and a few years later all the States of Europe recognized it as an independent government.

Leopold I was the ruler from 1831 until 1865, and upon his death his eldest son, the present King, took his place. During his administration the country has steadily grown in population and wealth. It is hardly bigger than some Texas counties, and its seacoast is no longer than from Washington to Baltimore, still it supports one-twelfth as many people as the whole United States, and it has a population greater than any of our States with the exception of New York.

A Well-managed Kingdom.

Indeed, Belgium is as well managed as any land on the globe. The soil is naturally sandy, but every acre of it is well farmed. The country is divided up into small holdings, and the greater part of it is worked with the spade so intensively that it produces vastly in excess of other countries. Not only the farms, but the mines and factories are well handled. There are 1600 stone quarries, which are worked, employing about 27,000 men and yielding an annual product of \$11,000,000. I have already written of the 125,000 coal miners and what they produce, and I might fill a page of stories of the different industries.

Belgian iron goes all over the world. Its galvanized roofing is used all along the coast of South America and the great railroad projected from Hankow to Peking is being built with Belgian steel rails. There are three steel plants here, now working on a 50,000-ton order of steel rails for Mexico, and other factories are making

the size of Indiana which is thus able to put its fingers into the pockets of all the world and draw the dollars out. They say its King is a sport, and my information inclines me to believe they are right, but he must be a business sport in order to accomplish such business results.

Let me give you a few commercial facts. In 1900 Belgium sold more than a hundred dollars' worth of goods for every man, woman and child in the country, or more than \$500 per family. Think of a land that can produce so much more than it needs that every family can sell \$500 worth a year to foreign nations. That is what Belgium did. It buys as well as sells, and in this it is interesting to us. Its imports amount to about \$700,000,000 annually, and of these more than \$50,000,000 worth come from Yankeeedom. It buys even more than this from France, Germany and Great Britain, but it sells to each of them almost as much as it buys, while our Belgian imports are a bagatelle in comparison.

A Sporty King.

But I started writing on the Belgian King. He is so wrapped up in the country that it is hard to separate him from it. And still in many respects, if gossip tells the truth, he gets his fun out of other things than business. Notwithstanding his sixty-seven years of life and thirty-seven years of reign he is gay and giddy. His eye is as keen to recognize a pretty girl as it was when at eighteen he married Marie Henriette, the daughter of Archduke Joseph of Austria. All sorts of stories are whispered about Brussels of the King's escapades, and of his liberality to certain female persons who, to say the least, are no better than they should be. He is said to be a patron of art, and especially of that kind of art connected with the opera bouffe stage, the prima donnas of which when in straits appeal to him and seldom in vain.

The King is fond of the theater and of the ballet. He

Recent Verse.

SUNSET.

It lies so warm and still
The golden hours away;
The sunset of the hill
The wondrous web of gold,
The light, wrapped fold on fold,
The rise, divinely fair
Of the upper air.

Winds, too, do flooded stand,
Bubbles all alight
Exploding to the sight,
Bright flows on either hand
Of such of passing breeze,
Gladdened; tongued are those
Whispers that are dear
That love may hear.

Of day! We see
Its wonders stir
Nature's worshiper.
Over a mystery—
Sunlight full and deep,
Shadows that do creep
From the golden West,
Earth's quiet breast.
The stars come one by one
To light the sky,
A riot wheeled by,
Worlds when day is done,
New worlds! Oh, what should
We did not Delly
At sun and give us night,
Reals them to our sight!

Music.

Of the freedom of earth,
The breath of a rose in the air,
And I die at my birth—
Soul is aware.

And I am carried afar
From the spray of the sea
To the height of a star,
Sing, eternally free.

With the pulse of the heart,
The ebb and flow of the tide,
I am gone, I am part
Of the world on the farther side.

I am tame, I am coy,
From the bow and the arrow
Of a flame; I am Joy—
Of the soul that sings.

Why I come and I go,
Secret, a power, a breath—
I am cold as the snow,
I am Death.
Things and Thoughts.

Too Late.

Too late, the fragrant, dewy
Sunshine beats the window
For her darkened house
As barren as she went her
Back, the words so long
To a starving heart
Where she had asked for
Her empty hand and died.

He upon her breast,
Though wastes whereon no
Steps—what matters all
For any faintest room.

And hear her softly
Birds and tender grass
—your words are little
—all are come too late.
Corley, in Boston Transcript.

PRESENT COMMENT.

Invasion of Europe has
We'll soon have that business
at it.—(Chicago Evening
\$1,250,000 a year to run
and will arouse the righteous
other prophets in the land—

old school boy defeated
golf player, at Lakeside
sort of thing that explains
is a great game, while
Globe.



Prince Albert, the King's nephew



Prince Leopold II



Palais de Justice at Brussels



The Palace of the King



King Leopold II

and as Kings go he is not so bad after all. He is only thirty-seven years old, and he has been ruling for more than thirty-seven years. He has been just about the close of our Civil War, and he has held his own through the various changes in France, Germany and the other countries of Europe. His title, you know, is Leopold II.

tons of railroad iron for Maryland. I have traveled pretty well over the world, but I have never been able to get out of sight of Belgian goods, nor to find a country where Belgium had not more or less commerce.

A Big Commercial Kingdom.

Think of a land like this not more than one-third

As knowledge of today can tell, the first dust and the products of slow decomposition his remains. Then came other creatures

By a Special Contributor.

In "From Sea to Sea," the name given by Kipling to his book of travels, he seems to show up the American



"They told you that I had met most all the notables, did they? Well, I guess I have. All of them, in fact, before the railroad was built. Perhaps they told you about the time that Bob Ingersoll lectured down there, on his way out from the park. No? Well, you see, Bob and his family stopped a whole day with me, when they came along, and we got to be great friends. His girls came right out here into this kitchen where you are sitting now, and rolled up their sleeves and helped me wash the dishes. They were calling me Uncle Jim before they had been—here an hour. Well, the people down there persuaded Bob to give a lecture in Livingston, and I drove in the whole forty miles to hear it. When the lecture was over, Bob came up to me at the hotel and asked me what I thought of it. 'Mr. Ingersoll,' said I, 'I don't like to tell you.' 'I like a man that speaks his mind,' said he. 'Go on.' 'Well, Mr. Ingersoll,' said I, 'I think you're making a grievous mistake in standing up there and hurting the feelings of almost the whole audience, just for the sake of the one or two that thinks as you do.'—At first I thought he was going to come back at me, and I don't doubt that he would have tied me up in short order, but all of a sudden he



Forest and Stream.

From a Special Correspondent.

Workers.	and Shoe Work
----------	---------------

By a Special Contributor.

"Yes. I thought that I would go up and see how

As we started off, I looked at my watch and found that was past 1 o'clock, and we were just where we were two hours before. For a moment I thought of going

Said the kitten, this dog is aw
For he's chewing my little tail
But he says, pray excuse,
If I cut short your snores,
But my doctor advises catnip.

—[Leslie's Mouth]

By a Special Contributor.

um of words. A recitation with plenty of it, such as "the multitudinous seas inc

years: 1980-1989

Physicians who have had the opportunity to use their patients improve most rapidly in understanding the value of the product.

Special Contributor.

(ONE NAME ABOVE THE OTHER)
Physicians who have had the opportunity to take
but their nationalities.

appointed his body with antiseptics that mortification should not re-

Workers.	and Shoe V
After the arrival of Mitchell at the	Cutters' A

After the arrival of Mitchell at the

money lace

revisionists who have had the opportunity to take observations all units in their possession.

that mortification should not set in

After

the arrival of Mitchell at the

and Shoe Workers' Union and
Cutters' Assembly of the Knights

By a Special Contributor.

It was not for some minutes later that the peasant was stupefied to learn who it was she had abused.—[Rotterdam Correspondence London Express,

infant daughter's grave. The
stone, the grav. final "adieu" to
the maiden Enthusiast was about
already faded white baby name
ISABEL BATES WILSON

Englishman.

1

lection
be tro



Stories of the Firing Line. :: Stories of Animals.

The Old-time Midshipman.

EX-SECRETARY JOHN D. LONG thus describes the American midshipman, long since an extinct species. We quote from one of Mr. Long's series of articles on "The New American Navy," now appearing in the Outlook:

"The midshipmen, who were designed to be the future captains, were all of tender years when appointed, and, without preparation, were sent on board ships either sitting out or about to sail in search of the enemy. Yet the need of mental education for the youngsters was great, and siffl attempts were made to provide it. Congress having refused to establish a naval school, the Navy Department, in 1802, prescribed in regulations the duties of schoolmasters; but schoolmasters were not appointed. When, in 1819, the Navy Department decreed that midshipmen must pass a professional examination in order to receive promotion to the grade of lieutenant the country greeted the reform with gratification; the youths were affected with consternation. It was the thing for a 'middy' during the greater period of his apprenticeship to apply himself to 'doing what he was told, and doing it—quick'—a process which was frequently accelerated by a rope's end—and to devote as much time as he could spare in the six months prior to examination to the study of the theory of seamanship. This theoretical education was gained from a few books on mathematics and navigation and sometimes from the kindly help of a superior. In 'The United States Naval Academy,' written by Park Benjamin, whose full and excellent history of the Naval Academy I have followed, the author thus describes the examination of Midshipman Joseph Tatnall:

"Commodore: Mr. Tatnall, what would be your course, supposing you were off a lee shore, the wind blowing a gale, both anchors and your rudder gone, all your canvas carried away, and your ship scudding rapidly toward the breakers?"

"Tatnall: I cannot conceive, sir, that such a combination of disasters could possibly befall a ship in one voyage."

"Commodore: Tut, tut, young gentleman, we must have your opinion supposing such a case to have actually occurred."

"Tatnall: Well, sir—sails all carried away, do you say, sir?"

"Commodore: Aye, all—every rag."

"Tatnall: Anchor gone, too, sir?"

"Commodore: Aye, not an uncommon case."

"Tatnall: No rudder either?"

"Commodore: Aye, rudder unshipped. (Tatnall drops his head despondingly in deep thought.) Come, sir, come—bear a hand about it. What would you do?"

"Tatnall (at last and desperate): Well, I'd let the infernal tub go to the devil, where she ought to go."

"Commodore (joyously): Right, sir; perfectly right! That will do, sir. The clerk will note that Mr. Tatnall has passed."

A Strange Disappearance.

HAVE just returned from a visit to the battlefields of Cedar Mountain and of second Manassas, after an absence of forty years," said Daniel L. Reynolds of Canandaigua, N. Y. "It was while the last-named battle was in progress that something happened to a member of my company, and with whom I had been raised, that has always been to me an unsolved mystery. His name was William Brown, and his age at the date I speak of was 24 years. He had always pined for a life of adventure, and when Pope called for volunteer scouts he offered his services, and was accepted. This was just prior to the Cedar Mountain affair. Prior to the second battle of Manassas Brown had disappeared frequently for several days, but in due time had returned all right, and at night-time about the camp fire would fire our imaginations and excite our envy over his marvelous hairbreadth escapes from capture and death. He was missing for good after the second day's fight at Bull Run, and the rest has always been conjecture as to his fate. The story told by a captured Confederate soldier is that he was caught red-handed and was hanged as a spy."

"It appears, according to the narrative related by the soldier mentioned, that during the battle of the first day a man resembling Brown, dressed in Confederate gray, rode up to the commander of a division with written orders from Jackson to move his troops to a certain portion of the field, where they could not possibly be of any use, and suddenly disappeared. The next forenoon Longstreet appeared on the scene, and the same young man again rode up to a division commander and attempted to duplicate the trick, when he was recognized by an officer present, handed over to a drum-head court-martial, and hanged on the spot. The most disquieting thing about the whole matter is that rumors have reached our post from time to time that Brown was not the martyr we pictured him, but a deserter to the enemy. I am going to call on Longstreet soon and ask him if he can solve the mysterious disappearance of William Brown."—[Anaconda Standard.]

Wearing Gen. Lee's Socks.

THE discipline of Gen. Lee's socks was an "institution" peculiar to our hospital. Mrs. Lee, it is well known, spent most of her time in making gloves and socks for the soldiers. And she gave me, at one time, several pairs of Gen. Lee's old socks so darned that we saw they had been well worn by our hero. We kept these socks to apply to the feet of those laggard "old soldiers" who were suspected of preferring the "luxury" of hospital life to the activity of the field. And such was the effect of the application of these warlike socks that even a threat of it had the result of sending a man to his regiment who had lingered

months in inactivity. It came to be a standing joke in the hospital, infinitely enjoyed by the men. If a poor wretch was out of his bed over a week, he would be threatened with "Gen. Lee's socks;" and through this means some most obstinate cases were cured. Four of the most determined rheumatic patients, who had resisted scarifying of the limbs, and what was worse, the smallest and thinnest of diets, were sent to their regiments and did good service afterward. With these men the socks had to be left on several hours, amid shouts of laughter from the "assistants," showing that though men may withstand pain and starvation they succumb directly to ridicule.—[Emily V. Mason, in Atlantic.]

ANIMAL STORIES.

The Rival Buffaloes.

LITTLE BEN is no more. Born in the large buffalo enclosure at the Zoo nearly two years ago, the offspring of a mother whose spirit had long been broken by captivity, Little Ben never attained the bulk, strength or ferocity of the bull bison of the prairie. As gentle as he was stunted, he fell an easy victim yesterday to the murderous attack of Old Tom, the vicious animal which has long been the terror of the buffalo pen. But Little Ben fought gamely, despite the terrific onrushes of his big antagonist, and it was not until one of the horns of the latter had penetrated his heart that he succumbed.

The contest between the little buffalo and the big bully was as exciting as it was brief. Much jealousy and rivalry for the affection of the queens of the pen existed between the two animals, and as Ben had the advantage of Old Tom both in looks and age, the latter conceived a hatred for the younger which was directly responsible for yesterday's tragedy. There had been several clashes between the two, but the keepers interfered in time to prevent any fatal results. When Nellie, an especially attractive young buffalo of the weaker sex, fell desperately in love with Little Ben, the rage of Old Tom knew no bounds. Despite his advanced years Tom poses as a buffalo lady-killer, and he has ever been jealous of the attentions of others to the object of his affection.

Nellie and Little Ben were exchanging endearing terms in a corner of the buffalo pen yesterday afternoon when Tom suddenly bore down upon them with a bellow of rage. No lover could have been more furious with jealousy. But Little Ben, although he realized that he was outclassed, gamely turned to face him. Several times the horns of the big animal tore Ben's sides, but the little fellow never flinched. Suddenly Tom withdrew a few feet and hurled himself like an avalanche upon his puny enemy, forcing the latter against the side of the pen. Then he gored him unmercifully, although Little Ben struggled bravely to the last. Quick as a flash one of Old Tom's murderous horns crashed through flesh and bone and found its way unerringly into the heart of Little Ben. After the little one had fallen to the ground the bully continued to gore the lifeless body until driven away by several of the keepers.

In a remote corner of the pen last night Nellie stood. One of the keepers solemnly averred that real tears were trickling down her beautiful black nose.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Saved by a St. Bernard.

THE 80-year-old father-in-law of Frank E. Early, a truckman of Geneva, N. Y., started to walk to Phelps on the Lehigh Valley railroad track. He was accompanied by an 11-months-old St. Bernard pup.

Whenever a train would approach from either direction the dog would get in front of the old man, stand still and bark until he got off the track. He kept this up until they had almost reached Phelps, when the old man slipped on some ice and fell.

The westbound passenger train was thundering along at high speed only a short distance behind him. He had struck on the rail and was so injured that he could not move. The engineer gave the danger whistle and put on the air brakes.

The dog seemed to realize the danger, stopped barking, and, running up, caught the old man by the collar of the coat and by main force dragged him off the track just as the train went by.

The dog came home Saturday night. The family had missed him during the afternoon and evening, not knowing that he had followed the old gentleman away. When the old man returned to the city by train he told what had happened.—[Rochester Post-Express.]

A Knowing Cat.

THOUGH not dignified by any other name than "The Cat," the feline pet of a certain Broadway office building as thoroughly enjoys the conveniences of the skyscraper as any of the tenants who pay high rents and who answer to the big names glided on the doors of the offices.

In its kitten days the little black and white thing had been tossed off the higher skyscraper adjoining by the mischievous son of the janitor, and complacently installed itself in the restaurant on the roof of its new abode.

By and by "The Cat" was bereft of its provender by the closing up of the restaurant, so it took to prowling about the big building in search of rats and mice and its sleekness testified to its prowess as a hunter.

But climbing the stairs of a skyscraper is no more attractive to cats than it is to men, and what are elevators for at any rate? At first "The Cat" would watch its chance to slip on the elevator when passengers entered or left the "cage," but now its sharp

"meow" is as much heeded by the elevator men as the shout of "up" or "down" by one of the passengers.

Thus "The Cat" travels about the building, reaching any part of its rat-stocked domain. The building being somewhat old-fashioned, the cat is well adapted to the purpose of the owner. "The Cat" is welcomed in many offices, for it realizes its responsibility, for it knows that from sub-basement to roof, following the lead of his tours and searching likely corners for rats, the unformed, functionary inspectors of the building cleaners and sees that everything is kept in order.

When a family of rats sets up house in one of the offices "The Cat" becomes a daily visitor. Times it is waiting when the tenant comes in and slips in when he opens the door. "The Cat" is every morning for several days until the mice are caught, and then "The Cat" is hunting ground in another office.

Recently when a new manager took charge of the building he was asked to make out a list of notes as to their efficiency, and he surely would have been gratified to see on the roll of hall men, elevator runners, janitors, etc., the name of "The Cat."

"One black cat indispensable."—[New York Times.]

The Polite Elephant.

BESSIE BRENNAN of Thirty-second and Haverford avenue is the first person to have owned an elephant in the city since the death of the old Bolivar, the large Zoo elephant, who died yesterday. Miss Brennan was admiring Bolivar yesterday and feeding him with apples. He leaned too far over the rail and his head dropped off. Bolivar picked it up and held it in the air, while Miss Brennan and her friends screamed at the thought of Bolivar's stylish headgear. Bolivar, however, never saw Miss Brennan's headgear. Bolivar, however, never saw Miss Brennan's headgear. Bolivar, however, never saw Miss Brennan's headgear.

"I tell you," said Harrison, "the elephant what she wants every time."—[Public Ledger.]

The Friendly Moose.

KINEO has a special attraction just now. It is a cow moose, which makes her home at home on the hotel lawn, sipping champagne and chewing her cud in the sun with without any of the usual moose tricks. Early in October the cow moose was in the vicinity of the camps of the Nightingale Island, and very soon manifested a desire to make friends with the club men. She was so tame as to eat out of the hands of her friends. When it came time to close camp, she thought of the cow moose. They told her C. A. Jenkins of the Mount Kineo Hotel, if he would take her to Kineo. He did so, and she has roamed at will since then, and is thoroughly at home.

She enjoys the fresh green grass of the hotel lawn, and the bustle of life here with apparent interest. She is an obliging and congenial guest. The hotel keep her here as a permanent attraction. "This is the only instance on record of a moose being tamed in this way."—[Boston Herald.]

Adopted Her Enemy.

AN UPTOWN grocer rejoices in the possession of a dog which fact has the happy result of keeping him from their visitations. Tabby has a counter, from which she springs at her prey and usually lands on his back, to his great and subsequent suffering.

The residents know this peculiarity of the mongrel puppy of the "just dog" variety, and to the shop. There he deposited the little dog in a favorable spot and waited to see Tabby.

Tabby looked curiously at the puppy, and then at her. Then she went to him and began to wash his dirty little body in her fashion. "From that moment the puppy was no longer a homeless vagrant, for Tabby adopted him, and watches his frisky sallies with admiration."—[Unidentified.]

The Donkey Made a Hit.

JOHN DUNSMORE, basso of the Grand opera company, had a strange experience a few days ago with a westerner who told the story, said J. Saunders, of the pressario. "I had arranged for a professional cavalcade, 'Pagliacci,' in a small donkey is an important member of the personnel in 'Pagliacci,' and Mr. Gordon was in trouble in renting one. The only animal in town was one which he sighted at a small place offered \$2 rental for the animal for one day, but the man who had the beast would not let him have it for less than \$10. He was compromised by paying \$13 for the animal."

"When the time came for the appearance of the animal on the stage, he refused to walk in the lights. Mr. Dunsmore was supposed to sing, but the donkey could not appreciate the hands, actors and chorus people struggling to get the animal to move, without a bright idea struck Mr. Dunsmore. He took a pin from one of the principals and stuck it into the donkey's haunch. The pin struck the donkey struck out with both feet. Mr. Dunsmore in a most undignified position against the theater and the burro rushed with him. He made a beautiful high dive into the audience, clearing the orchestra of musicians. The audience was convulsed, but after a while was partially explained."—[Kansas City Star.]

Good Short Stories

BRIEF ANECDOTES GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Compiled for The Times.

The Lucky Number.

THERE is a twenty-story building on the Wall and William streets, New York City, only nineteen stories. It belongs to the Trust Company. Ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri, a curious fact on his last visit to New York, went into the building under the supposition that it was the Broad Exchange. He was found the Broad Exchange. He was found the Broad Exchange. He was found the Broad Exchange.

"Thirteen," he said. "Thirteen—there ain't any thirteen in this building," said the elevator boy. Mr. Francis was nothing. The elevator went on.

"Fourteen," said another passenger. The elevator passed number 13—and stopped. There was no number 13. The elevator went up to 20. On the way down the boy explained. They were scared to have any thirteen in the building. They think it's unlucky. What do you think of it?"

And as Mr. Francis wandered on down Wall street, he thought it was a mighty queer place to find a thirteen. Yet, there it is, and there it is.

Mr. Morgan Lost.

WHEN J. P. Morgan comes back from Europe, he is generally met by twenty or thirty reporters. Various New York papers. The last time he came there were more than usual. Mr. Morgan is a very conspicuous figure. He is a two Kings, worn knee breeches, created a national Mercantile Marine and done various things that made him dear to the hearts of the people. There was a goodly crowd of reporters waiting for him, among them about twenty camera artists. Mr. Morgan is a particularly hard man to photograph, and a harder man to photograph. When he came back, with some of his business associates, it was therefore almost impossible to approach him. Since, as Kipling says, it would take three years to stop one New York reporter, they were in a body on Mr. Morgan. One of the reporters said, "Mr. Morgan, one of the reporters said, 'but would you take my picture?'"

The financier swung around, facing the mob. "What—take my picture? I'd rather lose a leg!"

Thereupon a certain youth of the Journal (the youngest American), spoke up and said: "You've lost \$15,000,000 already, Mr. Morgan. Why not take a picture?"

There was a laugh, and it was on the man's face that the Kings. He joined in it, and he consented to be interviewed, probably by the gang that could get ahead of him for a fifteen seconds was worth talking to.

The Stockings.

YOUNG married man who sat one night in a chair and watched his wife while she was industriously darning a workbasketful of stockings of the ordinary 50-cent and 75-cent variety.

"The socks stockings all right," he thought. "And that's what I'll stake her to for her gift—stockings—good stockings—elk ones." The next day he decided to buy the stockings to avoid the shopping rush of the day immediately preceding Christmas. It wasn't until he had made his selection and started out from his office on the way home that he had any apprehensions as to the somewhat peculiar character of the purchase he intended to make. "Wonder," he reflected, rather alarmedly, "whether men or women wear stockings. It's not women, but I'm afraid it must be men."

"This time, however, he was entering the store he had selected to make his purchase. The clerk directed him to the women's hosiery department. He threaded his way to that department, for he was not of place. When he reached the women's department his fear was realized. The department was presided over by four or five tidy-looking women, and there wasn't a male salesman near that department. A large number of women, examining hosiery, were lined up in the hosiery counter, and when the young man made his appearance before the counter, and they all smiled at each other, and he looked each other slyly and called attention to his stockings. He felt that he was turning a good many colors of pink, and for half a second he was tempted to bolt for it, but he concluded that he would be ignoble and ignominious, and he stood his ground, while the shopping women continued to smile at him.

"Length a svelte, peachy-skinned saleswoman came up to the young man and regarded him with a smile. 'Well, sir?' she said to him, and then he knew that he was up to him. But his throat was pretty dry, and it was hard for him to exude any words. 'Want,' he started to say, 'to get—er—about—er—' and that was as far as he could get.

A sinuous saleswoman showed no disposition to help the unfortunate out—experienced male salesman who had been so long in the business.

Compiled for The Times.

MURK, basso of the company, had a strenuous day also with a western burlesque, said J. Saunders Gordon, arranged for a presentation of "Pagliacci," in a western. An important member of the "Pagliacci," and Mr. Gordon had a fight with one. The only available catch he sighted at a street for the animal for one hour had the beast would not follow him to yer fer \$15," he said, paying \$13 for the burro. He came for the appearance of the burro, he refused to walk before the burro was supposed to drive. He would not appreciate the situation, a chorus people struggled to move, without avail. He was Mr. Dunsmore. He hastily left the principals and proceeded to the burro's launch. The pin stuck in both feet. Mr. Dunsmore was in position against the burro. The burro rushed wildly on the high dive into the hands of a orchestra of musicians, leaving him convulsed, but after a time he exclaimed:—"Kansas City is

... women sought in keeping a man the

ing as how you ain't bad at breaking things your-
" — [London Tit-Bits

Juvenile	(VINE HALL ABOVE THE GEL.)	anointed his body with antiseptics,	Workers.	and Shoe Work
----------	----------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------	---------------

In Old Japan.

SOME THINGS DR. YAMAI KIN SAW
IN THE EMPIRE.

By a Special Contributor.

JAPAN has not yielded entirely to the American invasion. There is yet something left of the old Japan, if one cares to do more than skim the coast cities. As chaperon for a party of San Francisco society women, I visited Japan last summer for the first time in seven years and learned how many corners of the little country are untouched by the wave of western progress, of which so much has been said.

In Tokyo we attended a Shinto festival, where the ancient fire-walking rite was performed. A bed of live coals was beaten smooth and firm, and fanned until it gave off waves of white heat. Around and around this fire floor the priests marched, snapping their fingers as only a Shinto priest can, muttering incantations, and occasionally sprinkling a little salt upon the coals; and when at last the particular moment came, each stepped into a pan of salt and walked across the bed of coals unharmed. The priests were followed by other religious enthusiasts, who had but to buy a little charm and hang it about their necks to bolster up their faith, when fire

teries in the country until its buildings and altars were destroyed by a tidal wave some 600 years ago. The image itself is between 600 and 700 years old. It is hollow and one enters a little hole on the right, to find himself before several shrines with images of Buddha, incense burners and alms boxes scattered about. By climbing a ladder to the height of the shoulders of the bronze Buddha you reach a platform in the large head, on which is a full-length image of Buddha in solid gold, set in a block of beaten gold about thirty inches high, and surrounded by incense burners.

Everyone goes to see the Dai-Butsu, or Great Buddha, but everyone does not visit Matsueda. In his little cottage opposite the palace of the Crown Prince.

The old man is, in a way, a pensioner of the imperial family. They give him an order for a piece of carving, then they give him some money. There is no promise of when the work will be finished and no agreement as to the cost, and it is doubtful whether the buyer ever knows just how much he pays for any certain piece of work, for he gives the old man money as he needs it, and the work is completed at the carver's leisure.

One of the ladies of the party thought to buy a piece of his carving.

"I am an old-style Japanese," he said to her. "I do not do my work cheaply. This image"—and he pointed to a piece only a few inches high—"would be worth \$30."

The lady would gladly have paid his price and told him so.

"But," he added, "I cannot tell you when the work will be done. The order was given me for this nine years ago and it is not yet finished."

As my friend wanted the carving for herself, and not for her heirs, she did not give him an order.

Matsueda's work is with him a sacred function. He carves only as the spirit moves him, and then it is done

out Japan, each one is expected to give himself at every hotel. You must give your occupation, the names of your parents, where you came from, where you are going, and how old you are—in fact, a Japanese census-taker to whom you must answer all questions. And it was hard for them to answer the questions of women who confessed to no money and no money enough to travel.

The country bordering on the Inland Sea, the main island and the island of Shikoku, is largely by the poorer farming classes, who cannot afford rice for food, and must grow sweet potatoes. In some parts the land is back from the sea, making an attractive landscape, crossed the Inland Sea in a passenger boat, about six feet square and each capable of carrying nine people.

When we reached the island of Shikoku, we travel back among the hills to reach the temple.

The temple itself is built upon a hill, and is originally a Buddhist temple, but with the popularity of Shintoism, which is now the dominant religion, the Buddhist pagodas and shrines give way to ideas of architecture, which are perhaps less than the former and are held far too sacred for the hands of the camera. By wealthy pilgrims the images of money are frequently made, and these are so poor as not to buy the long strip of paper which is a Japanese character indicating gold, and the temple, which serves as a certificate that the grimage has been made. This is usually a board and carried conspicuously across the back of all who run may read that the pilgrim is to the Kompira.

As a further means of support the pilgrims sell curious charms and shrines, the possession of which insures the pilgrim against harm.

These are some of the things the traveler sees in Japan that make him feel that the land of the anthem and cherry blossom is a land of western conversion.

TRADITIONS OF ST. AGNES.

CHARMS FOR TESTING WHETHER ONE'S

HEART IS TRUE OR NO.

By a Special Contributor.

St. Agnes Eve, January 20, is sacred to a girl who would know what the future has in store for her matrimonially. By various arts, she seeks to know her fate.

Would she see her lord and master in her dreams? Then, taking off her shoes, she looks at them "T", fashion and pointed in the direction of the nearest church, repeating at the same time the little lines.

"I set my boots in the shape of a 'T',
Hoping my true love for to see;
The shape of his body, the color of his hair,
And the daily apparel my true love wears,
Then she must get into bed before midnight,
In strict silence.

To know if lovers are faithful she should follow these instructions in these verses:

"Two hazel nuts I throw into the fire,
And to each nut I give a sweetheart's name;
This with the loudest bounce, no nut can beat,
That in a flame of brightest color burns;
As blazed the nut, so may thy partner's heart,
For 'twas thy nut that did so brightly burn.
There are more lines still if one chooses
Over the blazing hearth long enough to burn.
"These glowing nuts are emblems true,
Of what in human life we view
The ill-matched couple fret and fume,
And thus in strife themselves consume,
Or from each other wildly start,
And with a noise forever part.
But see, the happy, happy pair,
Of genuine love and truth sincere
With mutual fondness while they burn,
Still to each other kindly turn,
And, as the vital sparks decay,
Together gently sink away.
Till life's fierce ordeal being past,
Their mingled ashes rest at last."

Fortunes may also be foretold by a dream from the shapes assumed by the ashes of the nuts.

Another odd custom is to suspend three leaves of an evergreen tree from a doorway. Each leaf is the person who first passes through the door, and the name corresponds to one given to one of the leaves is the fated man.

In order to dream of one's sweetheart, one should on one's back, with the hands under the head, pray to St. Agnes. St. Agnes's Day has been a holiday for many Catholic countries for many centuries. St. Agnes, one of the particular saints of the calendar, is dedicated to her still stands without the walls upon the spot where the saint, at the age of thirteen, suffered martyrdom, about 304 A.D.

On St. Agnes's Day, snow-white lambs are led to the altar and afterward shorn, the fleeces being sold to high dignitaries of the church. Large sums, eight, ten, or thirty thousand dollars, have been paid for one of these fleeces, at different times.

An annual procession in the saint's honor is held in Rome, a lamb, beautifully decorated, being led in procession.

Formerly, "bleeding the sheep" was a punishment. The shepherd drove his flock to the yard, where the priest sprinkled them with holy water. Then the shepherd redeemed his flock with a lamb laid upon the book of the gospels.

St. Agnes, according to the legends, performed wonderful miracles before her death, which was by fire, but the flames refused to touch her. On each side they burned some of the hair, and then died out. Iron did not possess this quality, and her head was cut off at a stroke. Eight days after her death she appeared to a young man arrayed in white, leading a lamb which was attended by virgins, wearing garlands of flowers.

The Eucalyptus.

THE JACK-OF-ALL TRADES
AND ITS MANY USES.

By a Special Contributor.

THE eucalyptus is the tallest tree in the world. This fact is not generally known, the height usually accorded, without question, to the eucalyptus, a tree of much more ample girth and height. The largest tree in the Mariposa Grove, for example, while in Tasmania a eucalyptus tree in height is not a remarkable find.

The eucalyptus were introduced into California in 1855, by C. L. Remy. He introduced fourteen different species in the State. The tree is scarcely realized and certainly appreciated today by the people of California. In Australia these trees produce a remarkable amount of useful things and are often spoken of as the "jack-of-all trades" tree. The timber is used for the construction of vehicles and implements, piles, bridge piers, railway sleepers, telegraph poles and other necessary articles in all work done by the State and shipbuilders, and one species produces paper and pasteboard.

Eucalyptus oil, obtained from the leaves, is used for medicinal and commercial purposes. Sir John Lubbock, who introduced eucalyptus oil for carbolic acid in Australia, where danger from carbolic acid was made it one of the chief ingredients in his antiseptic listerine.

In the early days of Australia this oil was

A typical eucalyptus

production of light gas in many places. It is like petroleum, and has a much pleener, but is more costly.

A cut in the trunk of a eucalyptus tree is made, which is used as a nerve sedative for diphtheria, an antiseptic spray in the presence of the air of a sick room, and as an important addition to perfumery, varnishes, in the dyeing. Indians make a dressing for wounds from steeped in hot water, and one variety of eucalyptus, from its porous roots, a supply of water. These roots are broken into pieces and by the natives on long hunting excursions, the trunks of the Mallee scrub of Australia are more than one hundred species of eucalyptus tree, and at least fifty-three varieties in California. The most common is that known as the blue gum tree. This is not one of the largest, yet it is one of the most useful, and is planted in California with commercial ends. The foliage of the young blue gum trees has a strong bluish cast, underneath the leaves a sprinkling of blue or fine white spots, the top of the tree, the shape of the leaves; they become slender and sickle-shaped, and rise to the sky and the color deepens to a green. Eucalyptus are incorrectly called gum trees, produce kino instead of gum.

From the therapeutic and timber value of the eucalyptus they are desirable for decoration. Six million have been planted in California during the last few years, in streets and as ornaments to country places. They form a fine windbreak, from the point of view of me and also of aesthetics. Driveways made of eucalyptus trees make an effective entrance to a country place. Their trunks, mastlike in their straightness, have many older trees do not attain, and the drooping, feathery branches form an attractive feature of the California landscape and one most welcome to the visitor from the East, where the tree



was no more to their feet than the bare earth. But woe to the man or woman whose faith weakened—blistered feet were the result.

One of our trips out from Yokohama was to the famous old summer resort of Ikao, not far from Nikko. At Ikao the foreigner is not excluded, but he is not courted. The foreigner does not particularly enjoy Ikao; the Japanese do, and it is frequented by the nobility and aristocracy. We made the trip in state, chartering a horse-car for the day—a car that looked as if it might have been discarded by some American village about ten years ago, drawn by a patient, bony creature that was beaten at every step by the driver. Arrived at Ikao we found ourselves at the same hotel with Shimadzu, the last of the old shoguns. The name recalled a page in the history of the old Japan, the period of the great revolution when the rule of the shogun was overthrown. It was this man's forefathers who had stripped the Mikado of his power and held him prisoner until the revolution inaugurated by Commodore Perry's advent to Japan, the signal for the opening of the new era.

At Kamakura, too, we were reminded of the old days by a visit to Matsueda, the wood carver, who has spent his long life, as his father and grandfathers did before him, carving wonderful wooden shrines and images for members of the royal family.

Kamakura is noted for the great bronze Buddha, that is perhaps the largest and one of the oldest statues of Buddha in all Japan. It stands thirty feet high and marks the site of what was one of the richest monas-

before a shrine with the emblem of his faith about him. He will die, as he has lived, unscathed by the spirit of commercialism. That this spirit is rife in Japan no one can deny. It is shown in nothing more plainly than in the constant and ever-increasing pilgrimages to the temple of the god of wealth. There have been times in Japan when the god of war and other gods were more favored, but since the dawn of commercial prosperity, rich and poor, high and low, all alike have become votaries of the god of wealth; some in gratitude for what has come to them, others in hope of what may come. These pilgrimages, beside gaining for the pilgrim an accumulation of merit in the life to come, afford him present pleasure.

All through the islands pilgrim societies have been formed, and the dues are used to defray expenses of pilgrims to the various Kompiras, or temples of this favored god, the fortunate ones being chosen by lot.

The favorite Kompira is located on the island of Shikoku, and at one time or another all pilgrims endeavor to visit this place, which can be reached either by boat down the Inland Sea or by railroad along the coast line. Pilgrims who cannot afford to pay railroad or steamer fare, tuck their skirts into their belts, throw a mat about their shoulders to use as a bed at night, and make the trip on foot.

Summer is the time chosen for the pilgrimage, as the winter weather makes travel less pleasant. Our party joined the tide of travel that had already grown strong, selecting the route by rail.

Although foreigners can now travel at will through-

bisque statuary, salads, sugars and creamers, cups and saucers, plates,

value, leader at per yard.....

27-inch Wool Waistings—fancy lace

value, leader at per yard.....

value, leader at per yard.....

value, leader at per yard.....

value, leader at per yard.....

value, leader at per yard.....

value, leader at per yard.....

value, leader at per yard.....

one is expected to give... hotel. You must give your... of your parents and... you came from, where you... in fact, a Japanese... constant-taker to shame in... hard for them to understand... who confessed to no... enough to travel.

ordering on the island... the island of Shikoku... cover farming claims, many... for food, and must of... in some parts the land is... making an attractive landscape... in a passenger boat, with... square and each expected to...

the island of Shikoku... the hills to reach the... built upon a hillside... temple, but with the... which is now the... and shrines gave way to... which are perhaps less... and are held far too sacred... frequently made, and there is... buy the long strip of paper... character indicating gold, and... serves as a certificate that... made. This is usually... and conspicuously across the... may read that the pilgrim...

of support the priests... and shrines, the pilgrim... the pilgrim against harm... of the things the traveler... him feel that the land of the... cherry blossom is a long way...

are faithful she should... verse:
I throw into the flame,
I give a sweetheart's name
to the bonfire, the more
of brightest color blazes
out, so may thy passion glow
out that did so brightly glow
lines still if one choose
earth long enough to repeat
g notes are emblems true,
man life we view
couple fret and fume,
wife themselves consume,
other wildly start,
forever part.
happy, happy pair,
and truth sincere
tenderness while they burn,
other kindly turn,
sparks decay,
sink away,
ordal being past,
ashes rest at last."

also be foretold by a clerical... assumed by the ashes of the...
dom is to suspend three... from a doorway. Each is... to pass through the door... to one given to one of the...
of one's sweetheart, one... the hands under the head... has been a holiday for maid... for many centuries, St. Ag... ar saints of the calendar. A... all stands without the walls... are the saint, at the age of... about 304 A.D.
ing, snow-white lambs are... toward shorn, the fleece... to high dignitaries of the... ten, or thirty thousand... of these palls, at different... in the saint's honor... beautifully decorated, being...

and the sheep" was a year... drove his flock to the... sprinkled them with holy... redeemed his flock with a... of the gospel.
ing to the legends, performed... before her death, which... have been burned, and... refused to touch her... burned some of the... did not possess this... and was cut off at a... death she appeared to her... a lamb whiter than... wearing garlands of...

The Eucalyptus.

THE JACK-OF-ALL TRADES TREE AND ITS MANY USES.

By a Special Contributor.

The eucalyptus is the tallest tree in the world. It has not generally known, the honor being usually awarded, without question, to the California redwood. A tree of much more ample girth and similar height, the largest tree in the Mariposa Grove is 323 feet high, while in Tasmania a eucalyptus tree 400 feet in height is not a remarkable find.

The eucalyptus were introduced into California from Australia, in 1855, by C. L. Renner, who introduced several different species in the State. The eucalyptus of the tree is scarcely realized and certainly not appreciated today by the people of California.

In Australia these trees produce a remarkable number of useful things and are often spoken of as the Jack-of-all-trades tree. The timber is used for the manufacture of bridges and implements, piles, bridge planks, telegraph poles and boats. The eucalyptus is a necessary article in all work done by wheelwrights and shipbuilders, and one species produces excellent paper and pasteboard.

The eucalyptus oil, obtained from the leaves, has many medicinal and commercial uses. Sir John Lister first used eucalyptus oil for carbolic acid in antiseptic purposes where danger from carbolic acid was feared. It is one of the chief ingredients in his famous antiseptic.

In the early days of Australia this oil was used for



A typical eucalyptus

begin to show symptoms of fever, the kind and smiling serving woman fills his room with branches of the eucalyptus tree, whispers a prayer to her favorite saint, and the danger is usually averted.

The dropping foliage of the eucalyptus deodorizes the soil, and for this reason it is said that, in a warm climate, one eucalyptus tree should be planted in the rear of each house for purely sanitary purposes. Eucalyptus forests are supposed to be as beneficial as pine woods to persons suffering from pulmonary troubles. The vapor of these forests will arrest the progress of the disease in its earlier stages and acts as a permanent preventive of any return of the trouble.

The eucalyptus tree is an evergreen of unusually rapid growth, and, for this reason, extremely useful in the reclamation of arid lands. Sterile ground may be made green and productive by it. The surface soil, by means of a successive storage of mineral elements brought by the roots of the trees from far below and accumulating through decay of dropping foliage, is converted into a stratum of fertility for agricultural or pastoral purposes. Another remarkable use of the eucalyptus tree is in bee culture. The flower is particularly attractive to bees, and excellent honey is produced by eucalyptus-fed bees.

The most common use of the eucalyptus tree in California is as fuel. It is cultivated for this purpose in Southern California and produces excellent material. One of the pleasantest odors noticeable in this part of the country is the peculiar pepperminty fragrance that comes from the chopping of trees for fuel, or even in the breaking of a twig. It has the cool and pungent flavor of the forest and will persist in the air for several days.

Refreshing, fragrant and graceful, the eucalyptus tree stands unique and beneficent, a welcome pioneer in the soil of California.

The thank offering of John D. Rockefeller of half a million dollars to Columbia College shows that he was mighty grateful. It takes John nearly half a week's hard work to earn that much money. [Anglo-American.]

unknown. The eucalyptus tree grows at its best in a warm, moist climate, though it has been known to endure occasional severe frosts.

Many varieties of the eucalyptus shed their bark in long brown shreds, revealing a delicate lavender or mottled white bark underneath. As a color study they are wonderful. There is always the tendency to blue in the green leaves, mingled with the younger foliage, gray in some species and red in others. There is often a pink sheen over the new leaves or an underveining of crimson. The stems are usually reddish, the bark ranges in color from dusty tan to dark brown, and the flowers are red, white, or yellow, the colors of the rose.

There is a feathery daintiness about the tree that at one time suggests the plumes of a courtier, and in another light, a beggar's rags. It stands aloof straight and slender, bending to the wind with the suppleness of a tiger's spring, and back again like an arrow pointing to the sky. Against a gray evening horizon a row of eucalyptus trees peoples the air with monsters. To an imaginative mind, great genii loom, with outstretched arms, ready to seize the unwary. Another shakes its head in the wind, a dragon rampant, and this one is a sea serpent sprung from the depths of the ocean to warn those on land of the horrors of the sea.

The people of Spain have a belief in the healing power of the eucalyptus which amounts to superstition. They cross themselves before the feathery giant as to a saint, and protect and care for it as tenderly as they would guard their own dearly-beloved padre. The therapeutic value of the tree was discovered in Spain in 1865. During the year 1863, several eucalyptus trees were planted by the Trappist monks in the fever-stricken locality at Tre Fontane, Italy. A remarkable change in the healthfulness of the district was noticeable in a few years, and eucalyptus trees were afterward planted by royal order on the Roman campaign, to stamp out malaria germs. To this day, in Italy, when a traveler



Bending to the wind

Another insect, far more venomous in its effect, and pronounced by the miners who go into the interior as their greatest enemy, is a small creature that gets into the flesh of the feet, usually about the nail. This insect burrows beneath the skin and lays an egg that soon hatches, causing itching, swelling and intense pain. The little sac in which the egg is laid swells rapidly, and the severe pain thus caused necessitates immediate removal of this foreign substance. It frequently happens that blood poisoning sets in, and a toe or a foot has to be amputated to save life.

The Americans who are quick-witted enough, take their cue from the natives and remove the little insect intruder as soon as the itching is felt. If allowed to remain until the swelling begins, the operation of removing is a painful one. And again, a certain skill is necessary in order not to draw the blood, and this may be acquired by observation of the blacks, who have reduced to a scientific basis the process of cutting out this little insect.

Indeed, the only protection against these insects and another, quite similar, that bores beneath the skin, is to learn the art of removing them. For no buckskin leggings or stiff walking boots are stout or close enough to hinder these intruders from finding their way to the human flesh, and one's only comfort lies in doing "as the Romans do." It is a common sight to see a native suddenly sit upon the ground and begin operating upon his toes. He makes a few incisions in the skin, and is on his way again, thinking no more of his skillful surgical operation than we would of—of shifting the position of a flea.

Another source of common annoyance, in the way of insect life, in that land of maffiana, is the sand fly. This minute being is omnipresent, and he makes himself known by a bite that is far worse than that of the ordinary mosquito. Another dissimilarity from the latter is that the sand fly gives no announcing hum or singing as he approaches, but, like many another of the poisonous creatures of Panama, is right there "for business" before one has chance for protection against his sting. In many cases, he poisons the skin so badly that swelling and great pain are the result, and the only remedy is diluted ammonia or some other solution used to extract poison from the bites of venomous insects and reptiles.

These are but a few of the tormenting creatures of that sunny clime. Their number is legion, for the trees along the river banks are hung with poisonous snakes, which are dreaded more by the natives than are any other living things, and there is hardly a stone but underneath shelters some venomous creature that has a fondness for the human flesh.

LILLIAN E. PURDY.

PANAMA INSECTS.

TORMENTORS THAT MAKE LIFE ON THE ISTHMUS A BURDEN TO THE INHABITANTS.

By a Special Contributor.

OWING to lack of facilities for travel, comparatively little is known of the everyday customs and conditions of life in Central America, and we are prone to think of these tropical regions as a place of lavish, luxuriant vegetation, everlasting sunshine, gaily-plumaged birds, and an ideal atmosphere of relaxation and comfort. We forget that, during the rainy season, the mud is four feet deep on the roads in Panama; that men die like dogs (during some seasons) in the street, fifty fresh graves in a day being a common sight; that sanitary regulations receive no consideration whatever; that the soil is a mass of decaying vegetation that breathes out disease and death; that the haunting fear of chagres and yellow fever hangs over every district of the isthmus; and last, but not least, that life is made one round of torment by the legions of insect pests that infest the whole country.

Indeed, it takes a man of fortitude and courage to face a life in Panama. No amount of fine scenery and the gay coloring of flower and wing will really compensate for the physical discomforts that these myriads of insect forms bring to man, especially to the white man, who is less inured to tortures of that kind than is his black brother. And yet, many Americans go there, suffer the trials that such a climate and life entail, and often come out none the worse for the experience.

We consider the flea of California troublesome enough, but he is nothing compared with the little creature that takes his place on the isthmus of Panama. This flea, called "coloradilla" (little red one,) is a tiny, flaming red insect, almost microscopic. His diminutive size renders him impossible of capture, which is one of his advantages over the fleas of the temperate climates (the latter being easily caught if one is sufficiently agile.) Unlike our flea, however, the coloradilla has no hopping ability, but he sticks firmly to the flesh wherever he chooses to locate. As he cannot readily be seen with the naked eye, it is impossible to remove him by any ordinary means, and one's only relief is to bathe in alcohol. So numerous are these fleas and so annoying is their bite that an alcohol bath is necessary every night before retiring. To neglect this duty is to spend hours of sleeplessness.

Another insect, far more venomous in its effect, and pronounced by the miners who go into the interior as their greatest enemy, is a small creature that gets into the flesh of the feet, usually about the nail. This insect burrows beneath the skin and lays an egg that soon hatches, causing itching, swelling and intense pain. The little sac in which the egg is laid swells rapidly, and the severe pain thus caused necessitates immediate removal of this foreign substance. It frequently happens that blood poisoning sets in, and a toe or a foot has to be amputated to save life.

The Americans who are quick-witted enough, take their cue from the natives and remove the little insect intruder as soon as the itching is felt. If allowed to remain until the swelling begins, the operation of removing is a painful one. And again, a certain skill is necessary in order not to draw the blood, and this may be acquired by observation of the blacks, who have reduced to a scientific basis the process of cutting out this little insect.

Indeed, the only protection against these insects and another, quite similar, that bores beneath the skin, is to learn the art of removing them. For no buckskin leggings or stiff walking boots are stout or close enough to hinder these intruders from finding their way to the human flesh, and one's only comfort lies in doing "as the Romans do." It is a common sight to see a native suddenly sit upon the ground and begin operating upon his toes. He makes a few incisions in the skin, and is on his way again, thinking no more of his skillful surgical operation than we would of—of shifting the position of a flea.

Another source of common annoyance, in the way of insect life, in that land of maffiana, is the sand fly. This minute being is omnipresent, and he makes himself known by a bite that is far worse than that of the ordinary mosquito. Another dissimilarity from the latter is that the sand fly gives no announcing hum or singing as he approaches, but, like many another of the poisonous creatures of Panama, is right there "for business" before one has chance for protection against his sting. In many cases, he poisons the skin so badly that swelling and great pain are the result, and the only remedy is diluted ammonia or some other solution used to extract poison from the bites of venomous insects and reptiles.

These are but a few of the tormenting creatures of that sunny clime. Their number is legion, for the trees along the river banks are hung with poisonous snakes, which are dreaded more by the natives than are any other living things, and there is hardly a stone but underneath shelters some venomous creature that has a fondness for the human flesh.

LILLIAN E. PURDY.

VOLCANO UNDER PARIS.

From sulphur mines to volcanoes is a natural gradation. A week ago we were told that M. Stanislas Meunier, the great scientist, had analyzed the soil thrown up from beneath the Place de la Republique, where they are piercing the Metropolitan, and had found considerable deposits of sulphur. Now, according to the "Figaro," he goes and tells the Academie des Sciences that it is really and truly a budding volcano that runs underneath not only the Place de Republique, but also the Boulevard St. Martin.

The volcano is in a quiescent stage at present; in fact, it is described as inoffensive. It is only the papers that mention Mont Pelee and St. Vincent in the same breath, while the "Eclair" follows the announcement of the volcano beneath the boulevards with the grateful and comforting intelligence that Vesuvius is in eruption, and is throwing stones. [Paris Correspondence London Leader.]

to see which way "the cat is going to jump"
the government.

From a Special Correspondent.

Next to the sugar industry the most important enterprise in which American money is involved is the Cuba Company. This concern is composed of the following well-known group of American capitalists: William C. Whitney, Levi P. Morton, Thomas S. Ryan, Gen. G. M. Dodge, Geo. D. Haven, P. A. B. Widener, H. L. Terry, and Sir William Van Horna. The latter is the Chicagoan who built the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to whom Queen Victoria gave the "Sir" to put in front of his signature on account of his success with that great undertaking. The Cuba Company started in business with \$8,000,000 with the intention of building a railroad from Havana to Santiago, a distance of about 600 miles. It is a close corporation, the shares being worth \$50,000 each. Before the scheme had proceeded to any great length the capital was increased and the expenditures up to the present time will probably amount to about \$10,000,000.

Another great enterprise of recent origin is the American Tobacco Company, which has spent millions in buying up the cigar factories in Havana, together with thousands of acres of land in the celebrated Vuelta Abajo district in Pinar del Rio province. It is claimed this trust now owns fully one-third of the best lands

Three-fourths of the American capital is invested during the American occupation has been a practical halt on everything since the United States forces. Of all the named in this article, only two, the tobacco electric company, which is building a railway, made a start under the Cuban Capital has been wary on account of the conditions. Considerable land has been bought, but there is nothing like the air there ought to be, and would be, if the island was assured. In most cases when occurred it was because the prices were parties were willing to speculate. From sold from \$1 to \$10 per acre, which is If conditions were satisfactory good soil to be worth from \$30 to \$50 per acre.

A good way to view this Cuban quest for the right of a family affair. Nobody on earth would question the fact that the Island would be under United States authority. This is the simple and goes without controversy. The trouble over a mere matter of sentiment, and liberty and independence is a delusion. United States rule mean to Cuba no progress and plenty? What did it mean to deliverance from oppression, bread to eat and clothing for its naked? What better happen to Cuba than to become a part of United States of America? Nothing ever to her that will mean so much as that. I find that does not know what is good for. When we made them clean up in Havana. Faces like children sometimes make others wash them. Does any one question that cleansing process, despite the fact there is any one who questions it the show fever is sufficient answer to silence he is now sparing the rod and spoiling the child. Cuba to fool her time away when employed to better purpose for her own good of the world as well? All this talk of a sovereign and independent republic is moonshine. Cuba is practically a prisoner of war. Her freedom is nothing. In allowing her to neglect her duties under the guise of being something she can never hope to be, we have gotten ourselves into a predicament that savors very much of the old story. We are forced to allow his child to play hooky and to go to school.

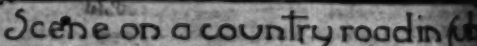
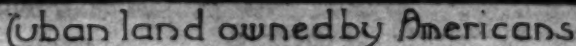
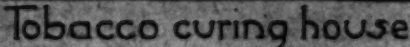
FREDERIC J.

The leading problems of what may be termed "physical astronomy" are, at present, a more exact determination of the earth's form and density, irregularities of its rotation. The former is neglected; but just now special importance is attached to the slight "wabbling" of the earth's axis, the strongly-suspected variations in the length of the day. These phenomena lie at the very boundary of astronomical observation. The greatest departure from its mean position, since its "wobble" was first noted, fourteen years ago, has been less than an inch. It is studied only indirectly, through the gradual changes in the latitudes of celestial observatories. But the motion, slight as it is, is real, and question; and the investigations of Dr. Newcomb have shown that, although apparently extremely small, it is in the main, really governed by forces amenable to calculation. The theory, however imperfect, and in order to obtain the necessary data of astronomical stations encircling the globe, established by different governments. The stations, all on or near the parallel of 45° N., where continuous observations of the stars are to be kept up for at least fourteen years, were inaugurated in January Success.

"I would suspect on the street.
I saw you in the liquor men's parade Tuesday said.
"Oh, yes."
"Now, you tell me about it. Who were those men on horses?"
"Them? Why, those were the wholesalers."
"Well, who were those fellows in carriages?"
"Those fellows in plug hats, smoking the pipe?"
"Yes."
"They were the distillers and brewers."
"Who were those fellows walking there with a hat, white coats and gold-headed canes?"
"They were the retailers."
"Who were those fellows that brought up the chains with cauldflower noses and fringe—in the crowd I was with?"
"Yes."
"Oh, they were the consumers."—[Delaware]

flitting, attractive, gilded butterfly,
 calling the mazes of the waking dream,
 how thy garish wings move, yet they seem
 so elusive; ne'er can hand or eye
 measure thy movements, fix a snare so sly,
 but thy stray course outwitted every scheme.
 As through this awful life we may not deem
 things in our station perfect—pine and sigh
 for rosemary when fate hath plucked the rue,
 All then the soul's unrest!
 This short earth visit must not be too bright
 lest when our wanderings here are through
 we might have grasped contentment, and the
 for that last haven, faded from the sight.
 —[Robert C. McElrath, in Denver

"In an untuned lyre I swept my hand,
 And through my soul the jangling sounds were
 "Till I could a little understand
 "God's great grief when heart-strings do not
 "Tend from his throne, he singles out
 "The choicest player, bids him strike the string
 "Which, in instead of concord, din of doubt,
 "And cry of grief, and cry of bitter things!
 "—[Clarence Urry, in *Layman's*



27-inch Wool Waistings—fancy lace

Physicians who have not the

tion" and it is gradually becoming a byword. This is the case in the majority of the stock in the Black Company, and this together with the land in the Vuelta Abajo, the control of the best tobacco and the fact that it is not known how much of this, but \$10,000,000 is a conservative estimate of the tobacco crop in Cuba is a source of heavy rains in October, and away entirely by the frost. The Electric Railway Company is an American company in which there is some Canadian capital. It has a line of about 125 miles of track, 120 of which are new cars ordered. The company is valued at \$5,000,000. The company is owned by the same group of men who own the other companies around Havana. To complete the work it will require an expenditure of \$10,000,000.

deposits of iron and manganese, and American capital to the country has been invested in mines in the south. The ore will be hauled to the city of Havana. The American works and ice plant cost \$1,000,000. The company is incorporated for \$1,000,000. Spanish and American capital. The company, which has such a large share of the American capital in Cuba, has made a start in the sugar industry in Santiago province and will produce bananas and coconuts. The American capital in Cuba is on everything since the war. The only two, the tobacco companies, which is building the sugar industry under the Cuban government on account of the unstable land has been bought by the American. The sugar industry is nothing like the stir in real estate, and would be, if the future is bright. In most cases where the prices were so low, the sugar industry is speculative. Tracts have been sold for \$16 per acre, which is ridiculous. The satisfactory good sugar land is \$30 to \$50 per acre. Money is

the way "the cat is going to jump" with the

the way

There will not be much doing in the way of new enterprises until there is a change. The man with the money is up on a high seat looking on. His roll is in the hands of the tourist and it is going to stay there for the time being. The tourist is lacking in Havana this winter. The boys who can talk "Key West" and who in years past have made a good thing out of the tourists, look hungry and are hanging around the empty corridors of the hotels. The old town does not seem right without the tourists. It is like home when mother is away.

It is a good way to view this Cuban question is in the light of a family affair. Nobody on earth is disposed to question the fact that the island would be better off under United States authority. This is the first principle and goes without controversy. The argument over a mere matter of sentiment. This talk about liberty and independence is a delusion. What United States rule mean to Cuba except life and plenty? What did it mean to Cuba except deliverance from oppression, bread for its hungry people and freedom for its people? What better thing could be done to Cuba than to become a part of the great United States of America? Nothing ever can happen to her that will mean so much as that. She is like a child that does not know what is good for it.

When we made them clean up in Havana they made a mess like children sometimes make when their parents wash them. Does any one question the wisdom of that cleaning process, despite the remonstrances? There is any one who questions it the absence of yellow fever is sufficient answer to silence him. Are we not now sparing the rod and spoiling the child by allowing Cuba to fool her time away when it might be employed to better purpose for her own good and the good of the world as well? All this talk about a sovereign and independent republic is moonshine. Cuba is practically a prisoner of war. Her freedom is a delusion. It is allowing her to neglect her opportunities under the guise of being something she is not, and we never hope to be, we have gotten ourselves into a position that favors very much of the parent who is found to allow his child to play hockey when it ought to be to go to school. **FREDERIC J. HASKIN.**

THE PROBLEMS OF MODERN ASTRONOMY.

The leading problems of what may be called "terrestrial astronomy" are, at present, a more accurate determination of the earth's form and density, and of the regularity of its rotation. The former is not a new problem; but just now special importance attaches to it on account of the slight "wobbling" of the earth's axis, and the suspected variations in the length of the day. These phenomena lie at the very boundary of possible observation. The greatest departure of the pole from its mean position, since its "wobble" was first detected, fourteen years ago, has been less than forty inches. It is studied only indirectly, through the fundamental changes in the latitudes of different observatories. But the motion, slight as it is, is now being studied; and the investigations of Dr. Chandler have shown that, although apparently extremely irregular, it is in the main, really governed by law, and amenable to calculation. The theory, however, is still incomplete, and in order to obtain the necessary data a series of astronomical stations encircling the earth has been established by different governments. There are now stations all on or near the parallel of 39 deg. N. where continuous observations of the latitude are being made up for at least fourteen years.—[Charles D. Keyser, January Success.

THEY PAY THE FREIGHT.

They got on the street. "This is the liquor men's parade Tuesday," one of them said.

They were all about it. Who were those fellows in the white coats and gold-headed canes?"

They were the distillers and brewers."

They were those fellows walking there with the white coats and gold-headed canes?"

They were the retailers."

They were those fellows that brought up the rear?"

They were the consumers."—[Delawarean.

CONTENTMENT.

Seeing attractive, gilded butterfly, flying the make of the waking dream, many thy garish wings move, yet they seem to me; never can hand or eye follow thy movements, fix a snare so sly, that thy stray course outwitteth every scheme. Through this fitful life we may not deem things in our station perfect—pine and sigh for summary when fate hath plucked the rue. And then the soul's unrest!

And when our visit must not be too bright, and when our wanderings here are through the night, how grasped contentment, and the quest for that lost heaven, faded from the sight.

—[Robert C. McElravy, in Denver Post.

DISCORD.

And I, as I swept my hand, and through my soul the jangling sounds were poured, I could a little understand that great grief when heart-strings do not chord, and when our wanderings here are through the night, how grasped contentment, and the quest for that lost heaven, faded from the sight. And then the soul's unrest!

—[Charles Army, in Lippincott's.

Santiago Canyon.

ONE OF THE PICTURESQUE SECTIONS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

By a Special Contributor.

LOOKING east from Los Angeles, far on the dim horizon rises a purple range of mountains, conspicuous for the peculiarly rounded outline of the two peaks that mark its summit. This range is the Santa Ana, and the two peaks collectively are known as Saddleback. This outline gives the characteristic physiognomy of the Santa Ana range. The upper portion of this range is embraced by the Trabuca forest reserve and on either side at lower levels lie scattering settlements—small ranches devoted to citrus fruit culture on the east, while those of the less well-watered western slope make pasturage for bees and stock. The western slope is gradual, ending in chains of foothills, sloping to the fertile Santa Ana Valley. Rising at the base of the highest peaks, whose altitude is a little less than 6000 feet, the Santiago Canyon makes its descent. Though but little known outside of Orange county, the Santiago and its tributaries afford as picturesque scenery as can be found in Southern California, as well as some choice bits of romance and mystery—tales of tragedy and crime as well as pictures of sweet pastoral life. Winding its way some twenty miles from the heights of the rugged pine belt to the rich valley below, there is much diversity in

band of the famous Mme. Modjeska; the artist, M. Paprotzki, and Henryk Sienkiewicz, of "Quo Vadis" fame, found a temporary retreat from failure and misfortune. The story of the trials and failures of this little Polish colony at Anaheim has been told too many times and with too many variations to bear repetition, but that Count Bozenta, after generously spending his all to keep the colony afloat, came to this arid retreat to spend the weary interval while madame was learning English in San Francisco, is not generally known. It was here that Sienkiewicz, then a correspondent for Russian newspapers, drew an inspiration, and obtained local color for several tales of western adventure. Two miles below the Russian cabin is the "Modjeska" place, the pretty mountain home of the Count and his noted wife, where they spend their brief intervals of rest.

Directly opposite the Modjeska home on the north side of the cañon, stands Flores Peak, the scene of the desperate fight between Juan Flores and his bandits and the pursuing party of citizens, under the lead of Don Andres Pico, in the early fifties. The Flores gang had murdered the Sheriff, who was a very popular man, and such was the popular indignation that scores of citizens turned out to effect their capture. Finding themselves cornered at this place by their pursuers in the rear and the precipitous north wall of the cliff in front of them, a few more daring than the rest escaped over the wall, but in so doing killed one of their horses, which they attempted to let down with ropes. Some three miles below this and about a mile to the west of the main cañon, is a curious phenomenon known as the "Sink." It is in the form of an immense semi-circle, surrounded on the north, east and west by abrupt cliffs hundreds of feet in height. These cliffs are mostly of red sandstone formation, though a section of one wall shows a beautiful blue tint, probably a mixture of sandstone and



clay. It rises in serried columns like the decaying walls of some ruined castle. The mountains which form these cliffs are otherwise the same as those usually found in the upper foothill region—grass-covered, with occasional clumps of chaparral, of a rolling rather than precipitous nature. But here they terminate abruptly as if cut perpendicularly by some gigantic knife, making sheer walls furrowed, of course, to some extent by erosion, but showing no indication of landslide from the effect of storms. The semi-circle is perhaps three-quarters of a mile across and the small, uneven valley thus formed narrows into a small cañon, running to the plains of the San Joaquin ranch below. This apparent freak of nature explained by the geologists as a "fault" or giving way of the earth's crust from below. The "Sink" attracts many sightseers and is well worth a mile's walk from the main road both for its grandeur of appearance and for the echoes that may be made to resound from the walls.

Winding its way on through bee pastures and pastures of the flocks and herds the waters of the Santiago through the rainy months are delivered to the Santa Ana River some miles below the last of the foothills. Nestling within the hills a few miles above where the Santiago Creek enters the valley is perhaps the choicest bit of scenery of the lower part of the cañon, and that is Orange County Park. It has before been described in detail, but it is always worth a visit, especially on a hot day when the soul longs for dense shade and the refreshing coolness of the mountain stream.

ADELINE PLEASANT.

PASSING OF THE NIGHTCAP.

For external application the nightcap is rarely seen. It is first mentioned, says "Health," during the time of the Tudors. In the inventory of Henry VIII's wardrobe we come across the following item: "A night cappe of black velvet embroidered." No wonder, with such gearing, that as Shakespeare suggests, "Uneasy rests the head that wears a crown." Poor old Bishop Latimer was not content with one nightcap. Fox, in his "Book of Martyrs," describes him as follows: "He held his hat in his hand, having a handkerchief on his head, and upon it a nightcap or two, and a great cap such as townsmen use, with broad flaps to button under his chin." They evidently believed in keeping their heads warm in those days.—[London Leader.

It is said that the amount of the national "conscience fund" was last year over \$30,000 in excess of the fund of the year previous. This indicates either that the public conscience is growing tenderer or that the thefts are growing larger, a point which the pessimists and the optimists may comfortably fight out between them.—[Baltimore American.

He pointed his body with antiseptic, that mortification should not set in

Workers.

After the arrival of Mitchell at the

and Shoe Workers' Union and

Cutters' Assembly of the Knit-

Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far Afield.

Hobson and the Bees.

Two prosperous farmers in Colorado lived on adjoining ranches. Hobson raised alfalfa for the honey there was in it and Dotson raised bees for the honey he could get out of it. Hobson's field of alfalfa was a standing temptation to Dotson's bees. Every time that Hobson strolled through his fields he felt that he was being robbed by the bees. Every time that Hobson strolled through his fields he felt that he was being robbed by the bees. Every time that Hobson strolled through his fields he felt that he was being robbed by the bees.

A Little Thing to Do.

There are some lovely men in the world, even if they are scarce. I saw a lovely girl who thus philosophically mingled romance and pessimism in her view of the less attractive half of humanity. "The other day I had to go downtown by myself. I was not very used to going downtown, and there was a preponderance of masculinity down there that almost scared me a little. This time I went on the elevator and got off at Rector street. It was about 10 in the morning and the train and station were black with people. I was not a woman—a sister woman—to be seen with the lace of my skirt caught in something as I was leaving the car, and with a loud, triumphant cry, ripped off to the extent of about two inches. There was all this white stuff hanging and I had to get rid of it in some way. I stepped to one side and began trying to tear the lace across, but it was as strong as the sewing had proved weak; not a thread would give. Every one of the stream of men passing turned his head to look at me struggle, and I could not get on with my exertion and mortification. "The kind of a situation has a hashish effect, and it seemed like hours, I suppose it was only a minute, but a gentleman, busily talking to a companion, came down to me, and, hardly turning his eyes my way, held out an open pocketknife; then he walked on and I quickly and apparently absorbed in conversation, took the work of a second to sever the lace, roll it up and return him his knife. "My attitude was too deep to express itself in what he called the 'smooth, hollow phrases of society.' I remember that I opened my lips, but I am sure that I said nothing unutterable. "I took the knife with just the slightest bow, and, looking at him, returned to his muttons with his friend. "It was a little thing, you may say, but it was just the kind of a little thing that tests a man's breeding."—[New York Times.]

A Letter Refused.

A piece of colored paper, printed and filled with the form and signed by the postmaster at Chicago, instructed the postmaster at Chicago to deliver to Henry M. Williams the sum of \$1.65. It was a letter from a person who had dropped in at the post-office and presented it at the proper window. The clerk read it through carefully and looked at the name with some suspicion. "Do you Mr. Williams?" he demanded. "No." "Who sends the money to you?" "Thomas Miller, Morgantown, State of Kentucky. I remember rightly, with a grizzly mustache, a nose on each side of his nose, sandy complexion, and a pleasing expression of countenance. good friend of Bryan in 1900, but believes in the gold standard. This money was sent to balance a legal account of long standing." "I don't care for any of that," interposed the young man on the other side of the glass partition. "Have you any other of that kind about you to identify you as the owner of this order?" "Where the letter it came in," said the person presenting it to Mr. Williams. "You can see the name on the back of the envelope." "Nothing else?" "Nothing else." "He held the contents of the inner breast pocket of his coat before the clerk. "It's a letter from a cousin in Iowa," he explained, "and it's on top of the pile. 'Receipted bill to my company. Here's my bankbook. Name, I'll sign with name on postal order. Letter from cousin on the west side. Involved in suit over line fence. Invitation to club banquet. Circular from proprietors of new factory offering to—'" "I'll give you to be satisfied. It's a serious thing to pay

out a dollar and six bits—or is it four bits?—to a total stranger who hasn't anything but an honest face and a few documents to recommend him. Here's—"

"I told you I was satisfied."

"But I'm not. I want to make the proof overwhelming."

He took a dozen or two of his professional cards from a small morocco card case and scattered them profusely about.

"That's all I have with me," he said, "but if I can have the use of your telephone I can bring the office boy here in ten minutes with a hundred more—"

"Don't get funny. I told you the identification was satisfactory."

"Quite sure?"

"Yes, sir."

"Because if you are not—"

"Please let that lady behind you—"

"Ah! Beg pardon, ma'am. I hope you will not have as hard a job in establishing your identity as I had."

He raised his hat, gathered up the order on the cashier which the clerk had shoved at him, replaced his documents in his various pockets and moved toward window No. 25.—[Chicago Tribune.]

Why London Jarred.

FOR many years an old gray-haired woman has stood near one of the iron gates of Warsaw, peddling crockery and other cheap articles. In sunshine and rain she stood there, never sitting down, for the corner which the police gave her the privilege of occupying was too narrow, and gradually she became so familiar a figure that when she vanished a year ago every one in the neighborhood heard the news and wondered what had become of her. Months passed and nothing was heard of the old woman, and her friends were beginning to forget her, when suddenly they saw her a few weeks ago standing in her old place beside the iron gate.

A hearty welcome they gave her and they asked her where she had been and why she had gone away.

"Oh, I've a married daughter in London," she said, "and I went there. A good place it is, too, and I had plenty to eat and drink and I never did a stroke of work. My daughter, I can tell you, is well fixed. You should see the sofa she's got in her parlor."

"Then, in heaven's name, why did you come back?" asked her friends.

"I'll tell you," she answered. "London, you see, is not like this place, for every foot of ground is worth a lot of money there. I never thought of that until I went to the funeral of one of my daughter's neighbors a few days ago. A Pole he was, and a respectable man, and I thought it my duty to see him buried. Lord, but if you saw what took place in the cemetery! There is so little room there that they bury the corpses standing, for if they laid them down in the way Christians are usually buried they would be on top of each other! Now you understand why I came back. For more than fifty years I've stood here from early morning till late in the evening, and I don't want to die in a place where I'd have to stand after I'm dead. No, no; a woman who has been standing all her life wants at any rate to lie down in her grave. Yes, that's reason I came back."—[Tacoma Ledger.]

At the French Market.

AT 4:30 on a recent morning the French market was surrounded by a clear air. The stars in the sky were bright. Shortly after 5 o'clock, just as light was breaking, a heavy mist descended like a pall.

No condition, however, interferes with the buying of meat and vegetables. Despite the depressing, disagreeable fog, through which the lights on the stalls shone suddenly, people of all kinds and all sizes, carrying baskets, or, if wealthy enough, having their baskets carried, strolled from steak to fish and from vegetable to fruit. Between the meat and the fish markets were the birds and the flowers. The birds were singing, the flowers looked pretty. Little yellow parrots, undisturbed by the gloom, chattered away simply because it was early morning.

Near the curb was a fashionable carriage. In it were an elderly lady, a little boy, and a young lady. The latter's eyes did not seem to have been dimmed even by the fog. She was evidently a stranger, for her interest in her surroundings was intense. A young man came up to the carriage, taking off his hat with great effusiveness. Of course, it was accidental. He had not known that she would be at the market. It was customary for him to take a stroll at 5 o'clock in the morning through a foggy atmosphere. The couple chatted. Finally a colored boy brought a market basket to the carriage.

With natural cunning, a flower boy rushed up and held his basket in the face of the young man. The latter was equal to the occasion; he bought the entire stock. With a bow he emptied the entire contents of the basket into the young lady's lap, showering her with flowers. She smiled and blushed as the carriage moved off, and even the old lady relaxed her grim countenance.

"How much did you give?" asked a rival flower boy, after the successful artist had been paid.

"About two or three dollars more than the flowers were worth," commented the victor calmly.—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

The Gun Was Bewitched.

A STORY is told of Uncle Washington Harris, one of "Marse Clay's" niggers afore de war," who remained on the plantation after he was set free. He was considered a power among the negroes, being somewhat of a local preacher, but he said, "Is just a extortioner 'mongst de congregation."

Once when Uncle "Wash" was "extorting 'mongst

de congregation," the Ku Klux came after him, and as the old man hurriedly beat an exit through a window one of the Ku Klux got the tail of his Prince Albert coat, that "Marse Clay" had given him and which the old ducky was very proud of. From that time Uncle "Wash" always carried an old long-barreled shotgun.

The neighbors were in the habit of meeting at night at "Bob" Clay's country store to tell yarns and talk about the crops. Uncle "Wash" and several other old colored men were always present, sitting on nail kegs a respectful distance behind "de white folks to hear de yarns." On these occasions Uncle "Wash" always left his gun in the rear of the store.

One night "Buck" Allen, who never was tired of playing jokes on the old man, got his gun, and, after drawing the shot, loaded it with powder and phosphorous wood as wadding, then another load of powder and more phosphorous wood, repeating this till there were several loads of powder and wood in the gun, ramming down the last charge of powder with an extra long piece of wood. "Buck" dropped a coal on it and went back to his seat.

If phosphorous wood is lighted the fire will eat very slowly through it, as if it were a fuse. Uncle "Wash" took up his gun and started home, and was several hundred yards from the store when the spark reached the first charge of powder and exploded it, which greatly perplexed the old man, but he attributed it to an accident. When the second explosion occurred he fell on his knees and prayed, but when the third came he threw the gun from him into the bushes and ran for dear life. As Uncle "Wash" burst in the front door, to the consternation of his wife, and fell sprawling on the floor, hysterically praying, he heard the last charge explode.

Uncle "Wash" never went back for his gun, and could never be convinced "aperets" were not in that "ole turkie gun," and that it was not bewitched.—[Peoria Star.]

Tragedies of a Road House.

ON THE turnpike leading to Louisville, about fifteen miles north of Bardonia, there stood for years an old house that had an interesting history. The house was erected in 1791, many years before there was any pike through this part of the State, and was used as a tavern and a stopping place for the stage coaches when a change of horses was made. It had frequently for its guests such men as Henry Clay, Richard M. Johnson, John C. Breckinridge, Judge John Rowan, Gov. Charles A. Wickliffe, and many others of note. In the early twenties the inn passed into the hands of Capt. James Camp, who continued to run it as a tavern. While living there Camp's wife was riding horseback with several others and was thrown from her horse and killed. This was the beginning of many tragic happenings afterward connected with the place.

A few years after this a traveler named John Reynolds stopped over night at the inn. As he failed to appear the next morning, a servant was sent in search of him. Being unable to arouse him, he entered the room and found Reynolds stiff and cold in death. He had shot himself during the night. A few years later the old tavern became famous for its lavish style of entertainment. It was frequently the scene of great festivities.

During the progress of a ball one night a tragedy occurred which shocked the whole country for miles around. Two young men, Robert Harris and William North, were suitors for the hand of Capt. Camp's daughter. Harris, on account of wealth, social position, and good looks, was the favored suitor, which so enraged North that he determined to seek revenge.

Harris, who was baldheaded, wore a wig. During the evening in question, while the guests were dancing, North approached Harris, who was dancing with Miss Camp, snatched off his wig, and threw it upon the floor. Harris uttered not a word, but quickly turned upon his heel, drew a Spanish dagger and plunged it to the hilt in the heart of North, who fell lifeless to the floor.

The tragic event brought the ball to a sudden close. Harris had the sympathy of the entire community, and public sentiment was so in his favor that he was never even arrested for the deed. The crime overshadowed his life. He never married, avoided women's society, and became a recluse.

About a year later a stranger named Golson stopped at the old tavern for the night and was assigned to the room in which Reynolds had taken his life. A few hours after retiring the report of a gun was heard, and, upon investigation, it was found that Golson had shot himself through the heart. It was afterward ascertained that Golson had lost heavily at cards in Louisville and becoming despondent, ended his life. He was a native of Nashville and was on his way to that place.

Other incidents of a tragic nature occurred at the old inn, and it was finally deserted and fell into decay. At this time only a few moss-covered stones and a heap of earth mark the place where the old building stood.—[Bardonia (Ky.) Standard.]

On the Upper Schroom.

WE HAD been hunting for ducks on the Upper Schroom River, and had failed to bag a single one. We were warm, tired and disgusted, and in the mood when a hunter will kill "anything," when, paddling around a bend of the stream, we saw a little clearing a log camp, and a long, lank old woodsman who was seated on the bank complacently smoking a corncob pipe. Directly in front of him a flock of tame ducks were swimming in the river.

"Heavens and earth! I have a good mind to take a shot at those tame ones," said my friend. Then raising his voice he called out to the man on the bank:

"I'll give you a dollar if you'll let me have a shot at those ducks."

"Hand over your dollar first."

It was done, and my friend let fly both barrels, almost annihilating the flock.

"You didn't make much on that deal," said my friend. "Oh, I dunno. I don't care. They ain't my ducks. They belong to the Frenchman up the river."—[New York Times.]

...the sea took along from

Ways of Women.

MODES AND MANNERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE FAIR SEX.

By a Woman.

Princesses of Blue.

SHEDDING the praises of dainty gowns seems to be as sedulously interesting now, after many weeks of observation, as it was in the beginning. From a winter point, possibly, just now, blue takes the lead, and at a recent smart wedding abroad, women gowned in this color were kept dodging each other, so varied were the tones, running through sapphire blue, royal blue, blue pastel and navy blue, each one beautiful in itself, yet clinging to the fighting point, if kept in proximity with another. A most delightful gown was of a pale blue crepe de chine bordered with a narrow band of white fur, and an adorable berthe of old point de Venise, which really took on cape proportions in its generous lines. A necklace of splendid pearls and sautoir of turquoises and diamonds completed its already delightful charms. In nearly every case of these blue frocks, sable was used most extravagantly, perhaps because its delicious old brown never looks quite so chic as when it has blue as a background. A most glorious all-lace dress was adorned most beautifully by using alternate bands of blue and mouse gurple, the whole mounted over a jupe of pale greenish blue satin.

Red Gown Cut Princess Often.

RECENT beauties of the up-to-date ball gown are hard to put forth on paper. The robe Princess stands high in favor at present. Its ubiquity is quite sufficient proof that its claim is definitely established. One particularly beautiful model, which carried a most chic air, was a black demi-toilette gown, composed of tulle and Chantilly lace, with deep yoke of jet sequins, outlined by a close fringe of black chenille, finished with tiny black bows. As to the sleeves, they were the newest I have yet seen, composed of nothing more than close black chenille, held together with fish scales of black sequins over tight undermaiches of transparent black lace. Another Princess gown formed an exquisite sort of mail. It was of jet sequins, and yet another was composed of ivory chintilly embroidered in nacre against a hint of barbaric splendor given by a twisted gold and chiseled motifs around the décolletage. The gown melted into the palest and faintest green, toward the hem, the result being achieved by an underfringe of that color, while there was a thick ruche of pale green and mouse chiffon combined around the hem. A trimming in the effect of a deep yoke of paillette lace likewise lined the bolero, and the same effect was repeated at the bottom of the skirt. A most decided change has taken place in the point d'esprit of this season over last, in the fact that the mesh is wider, and the spots considerably larger. A very beautiful gown of this fabric in a new pink had the skirt hooped with tiny ruches of the net and finished with a deep-swathed belt of pink tulle, and a great bunch of velvet fuchsias on the sash. Along the point d'esprit lines, I cannot refrain from telling of a gown of a gray in this delicious fabric, worn most gracefully by a young matron with Titian hair in her hair. The skirt was flounced and trained, the bodice line, each flounce narrow and edged with a gray chenille and silver entre deux lace, not more than half an inch wide, and extremely odd in design. The bodice was a high girde of gray chiffon velvet, beautifully draped. The bodice, which was a combination of the point d'esprit and gray tulle, had a square neckline, finished with soft folds of tulle, and choux in the front. Chains of brilliants, set in gun metal, showed in festoon effects on the front and shoulders in a decorative way.

BLUE is, of course, ubiquitous, at all the smart events, which is only to be expected considering the rage for it by all smart dressers just now. One of the handsomest gowns seen lately, was of an Indian deep Mediterranean blue velvet, made with a simplicity which bespoke severity, with a slightly draped bodice, and a clinging skirt, fringed with a wide band of deep blue roses. The whole was show-stopped with sequins in blue and gold and, of course, its color was assured. It is worth while noting that while the bodice of the bodice, which is pouched considerably, is abundant, yet it will soon set, for whispers are on the breeze that the newest idea which is threatening to take hold, is the straight little belt bodice, which carries us back to the days of the empire, and where they are usually to be softened with chiffon.

Shirt Waists.

THE beauties of a well tailor-made shirt waist will never wane, and while there is little now to note, yet their domain is far reaching. Tucks and strappings always give delightful lines, and the adding of buttons is a pleasing adjunct, while fancy stitches leave nothing to be desired. A most pleasing model is a white moiré velour, which has three groups of wide tucks front and back, each group having two tucks a half of an inch wide, the edges facing each other. The edges of the tucks are caught together, with a wide, open catstitch done in white silk, while down through under the stitches are bands of Persian embroidery. The collar, cuff bands and belt are of the Persian embroidery, and altogether the effect is delightful. Another built of this same charming fabric has strappings on the front as well as the back. There are five of these, one long one in the center, the two on either side graduating, while the points are held down by Dresden buttons. The shoulder finish is achieved in the same way, the points running out on the sleeve and fastened down with the buttons. The cuff bands are narrow stitched and finished with the buttons, while the neck is left narrowly bound to admit of the changing and use, of the many delightful neck accessories, such we are privileged to buy and wear just now.

A smart new material for wash shirt use is a French brillante. Some designs are a cord effect, simulating piqué; figures and stripes, in a mercerized effect, are also

fullness. The neatest coats worn with these skirts are single breasted, with the seams strapped and breast pockets; the sleeves slightly blouse into a wristband of cloth. In Paris this genre of dress is seen for morning wear, a smart toque of hairy felt with velvet, bows, and often a bunch of violets, or chrysanthemums being added.

Clear Silhouette Necessary.

PERHAPS no other people know how to wear their clothes as well as the Parisian women, and it has become generally accepted that the large picture muffs are never permissible on the ordinary shopping expeditions on foot. These gigantic accessories are strictly for carriage wear, and as delightful as they are, yet all must admit they are exceedingly unwieldy, even when fastened by a chain around the neck. Parisian women understand so perfectly what artists call le ligne, that they are loth to adopt the heavy excrescences that La Mode has imposed on us this season, in the way of furs, chenille, etc., and with decided readiness lay aside luxurious furs, preferring the immaculate neatness of a well-arranged collar band or cravat, to all the seductive allurements of even a sable boa. While the line of the chin and neck are preserved, to a certain degree when wearing the straight stoles, yet they even detract from the clean-cut silhouette that we find to perfection in the Parisienne, and it is to be lamented that more women do not realize the importance of these lines and carry them out. Certainly they would carry greater



YACHTING FROCK OF WHITE SERGE.

chic if nothing else be obtained. Great has been the furor over petit gris, yet its charms are being superseded by the preference for closer furs, breitschwants, ermine, sable and mink, with chinchilla certainly carrying off the palm for popularity with the best-dressed women.

Shirt Waists.

THE beauties of a well tailor-made shirt waist will never wane, and while there is little now to note, yet their domain is far reaching. Tucks and strappings always give delightful lines, and the adding of buttons is a pleasing adjunct, while fancy stitches leave nothing to be desired. A most pleasing model is a white moiré velour, which has three groups of wide tucks front and back, each group having two tucks a half of an inch wide, the edges facing each other. The edges of the tucks are caught together, with a wide, open catstitch done in white silk, while down through under the stitches are bands of Persian embroidery. The collar, cuff bands and belt are of the Persian embroidery, and altogether the effect is delightful. Another built of this same charming fabric has strappings on the front as well as the back. There are five of these, one long one in the center, the two on either side graduating, while the points are held down by Dresden buttons. The shoulder finish is achieved in the same way, the points running out on the sleeve and fastened down with the buttons. The cuff bands are narrow stitched and finished with the buttons, while the neck is left narrowly bound to admit of the changing and use, of the many delightful neck accessories, such we are privileged to buy and wear just now.

A smart new material for wash shirt use is a French brillante. Some designs are a cord effect, simulating piqué; figures and stripes, in a mercerized effect, are also

extremely chic. The batistes in pink, blue and white, embroidered, are being shown again and bid fair to be as modish as last season. Embellishments are profusely used on cuffs and the whole front, and aside from being exceedingly stylish, they carry a most dainty air as well.

Painted Medallions.

NOT only are these colored embroidered effects used in lingerie, but ones painted, to be used as insets to elaborate cloth gowns are most exquisite. This form of trimmings is really medallions of oval silk painted in the daintiest designs of flowers and leaves and often too maturated figures and framed with lace. These medallions are most delightful when well displayed.

Yachting Frock of White Serge.

NOW that warmer weather is looked for we begin to think of the shore and pleasant yachting parties go along with such dreams. The illustration shows a delightful combination of white serge and gold braid. The serge is by far the most practical fabric, for while it gathers but little soil, it cleans beautifully and its best charms are brought out when it is touched up with gold. The bias folds are stitched on, great care being used in having it done well, a single roll of the narrow gold braid is used as a finish to each one. Gold is introduced on the blouse by straight rows on the vest, as well as on the wide collar and cuffs; gold stars and buttons add just what is further needed, while a gold belt accomplishes the waist finish. The broad-brimmed white hat of felt is simply ornamented with a pair of white wings.

D. R. MONTGOMERY.

HOW LORENZ STRAIGHTENS CHILDREN.

When he began to practice, a child who was born with the head of the femur outside of the acetabulum, or hip socket, was doomed to remain a cripple through life. There was no way of remedying the defect. Paolo Poggi was working with it in Italy. Lorenz went at it in Vienna. Almost simultaneously they developed a mode of operation—possibly Poggi having something of advantage in it—in which, by cutting down into the hip, laying open the defective joint, scooping out a false socket and placing the head of the femur in it, and then binding it in place until it had healed there, something of an improvement in the joint could be made. There were many dangers in it. Blood poisoning might follow. Suppuration often did. The child might not be able to rally from the shock. Or, more commonly than these, the joint became stiff, so that the patient would always be lame. But generally the child could walk after a fashion.

Five hundred times Lorenz operated by that method, always trying to improve it. He wanted to do it without the knife. He thought that if the femur could be placed in the socket and held there a joint could be formed without cutting. He went to work on that hypothesis, and at last evolved the present "bloodless" method. Some idea of the importance of this step may be gained from the fact that Lorenz alone has operated by it, he says, 1000 times in Vienna.

This was the operation which was performed on the little Armour girl. It consists of kneading and tearing the muscles of the hip and thigh until they are virtually stripped from the bone. The thigh is then given a powerful downward wrench in the axis of the body, and the head thrust into the socket. Then the leg is twisted out to an angle in which it cannot escape the socket, and there it is bound in plaster bandages. For six months the child must walk with these on, every step driving the thigh bone deeper into the joint. By that time the muscles have grown into their new positions, the ligaments are strong, and the patient should be well.—[John Swain in McClure's.]

WOMANLY SYMPATHY.

"To prove that I love you," wrote a Georgia swain to his sweetheart, "I'm about to drink carbolic acid for you, an' carbolic acid is the most painfulest of drinks."

To which the young woman replied briefly and with sympathy.

"If you hain't already done dranked it, an' your mind is made up, why don't you come up to the house an' let dad's mule kick you? It's more sudden, an', what's more, you'd never know it!"—[Atlanta Constitution.]

The gentleman who was elected Governor of Kansas last month is a bachelor and it is said that success was due in part to his promise that if elected he would take to himself a wife. The pledge has not yet been redeemed and the bachelor Governor-elect is subject to much criticism. But he should not be too hastily judged. It must be pretty difficult to make a selection from among the beautiful and accomplished Kansas girls, and the Governor's hesitancy is complimentary to them rather than the reverse.—[Troy Times.]

FURS

Made to Order.

Seal garments re-modeled; correct styles, latest finish.

A full line of skins to select from.

D. Bonoff,
Furrier,

TEL. JAMES 306

Formerly with Marshall Field of Chicago.
247 S. Broadway, Opp. City Hall.



"Only a Boy" Stories.

TRUE NARRATIVES OF FINE DEEDS
DONE BY BRAVE BOYS.

By a Special Contributor.

NO. 3.—DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT.

NELSON and Farragut are the two most celebrated sailors the world has ever seen. Both became naval officers when they were little boys and distinguished themselves while yet in their teens.

David Glasgow Farragut was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy when he was 9 years old. He entered on active service as officer of the frigate Essex when he was 10.

The Essex was lying in the harbor of Norfolk, Va., when David joined her, and he did not have to wait long for an adventure. He was sent ashore in charge of one of the ship's boats to bring off some officers who were to visit the frigate. The little fellow wore his cocked hat, his brand new uniform resplendent with brass buttons, and had his little sword by his side.

As he was waiting in his boat off the end of the pier for the expected officers, a crowd of rowdies gathered on the dock and began to make fun of the "baby officer," as they called him. David said never a word in reply, but, finally, one of the gang got a watering pot, and, leaning over, began to sprinkle the young midshipman, "to see if it would make him grow," he said.

This was too much and David and his men springing ashore, went at the rowdies "hammer and tongs," putting them to flight and chasing them up the street until the police interfered.

Young Farragut weighed only seventy-three pounds at that time and Capt. Porter, of the Essex, remarked, when he heard the story, that "Young Farragut is three pounds of uniform and seventy pounds of fight."

Upon the outbreak of the second war with England, known as the War of 1812, the Essex was sent on a cruise off the coast and Farragut, now a seasoned sailor of eleven, went out as one of her officers.

While on this cruise he saved the ship from capture. The Essex had taken several British ships and the prisoners on board outnumbered her crew. One night, as he lay in his hammock, David was awakened by a feeling that some one was standing near him. Peeping out under his eyelids he saw one of the British prisoners bending over him with a pistol in his hand.

He realized that the prisoners had obtained possession of the weapons and were about to rise and take the ship while most of the crew were asleep. He lay perfectly still until the man, after looking closely at him and concluding that he was still asleep had passed on.

Then he sprang from his hammock and rushed into Capt. Porter's cabin where he told his story. The captain told David to sound the fire alarm, and he himself rushed to the quarter deck and shouted "Fire!"

This brought the crew on deck at once and confused the prisoners, who were just starting for the deck to begin their work. The crew drove the Britishers below where they were disarmed and secured.

Capt. Porter publicly thanked David for the promptness and intelligence with which he had acted.

The Essex then went on a cruise to the coast of Brazil and from there around Cape Horn into the Pacific where she took many prizes.

Of one of these prizes, the ship Barclay, David was made prize officer—that is, he was sent on board of her to take command. With a few men from the Essex David went aboard the Barclay and thus found himself a commanding officer at the age of twelve. He is probably the only boy of that age who ever was placed in full command of a big ship.

Capt. Randall, who had commanded the ship before she had been captured, and who had been left on board, was a cross old fellow and he made up his mind he would take no orders from a little boy in uniform.

But David had orders from Capt. Porter to command the ship and he determined to do it. The Essex and her prizes were at anchor off the coast of Chile when David took charge of the Barclay and soon after he went on board a sailor came into the cabin and told him that the other vessels were in motion and that the Essex was flying a signal for the Barclay to get under way and follow the fleet.

Going on deck, David said to Capt. Randall, who was supposed to do duty as sailing master, "Order all sail to be made and follow the fleet."

"Listen to the little monkey," sneered Randall, who was more than six feet tall, looking down on the little officer. "Listen to the little monkey!"

"My orders are from Capt. Porter," replied David. "We must set sail and follow the fleet to Valparaiso."

"To New Zealand more likely," answered Randall. "This is my vessel and she goes where I say."

"I order you to make sail on this vessel!" shouted David, his voice rising into a shrill treble in his excitement.

The men had begun to come aft and were listening to this strange conversation between the giant and the midshipman. Turning to the men, David cried out, "Get up the anchor, and be lively!"

There was a moment's hesitation on the part of some of the sailors, but the men whom David had brought with him from the Essex sprang to the capstan and the others followed.

"I won't be bossed around by a baby who ought to be in long clothes," cried Randall. "I'll shoot the first man who touches a rope. I'll get my pistols and we'll see who commands this vessel!"—and he rushed into the cabin.

Calling to a quartermaster whom he knew he could trust, a big fellow, David said, "If that man comes on deck, I order you to throw him overboard."

Then calling down to Randall he said, "You are under arrest. If you come on deck you do so at your peril."

He kept Randall a prisoner until he came up with the fleet when, it falling quite calm, he took him on board the Essex and reported him.

Randall declared to the officer who heard the report that he had only tried to frighten the boy. "And you saw how well you succeeded," replied David.

While the Essex was lying in the neutral port of Valparaiso she was attacked and destroyed by two British vessels. Each one of them alone was far more powerful than the American ship, and, therefore, against both of them the Essex had no chance.

This attack was against all the laws of war, for vessels are not supposed to fight in the waters of a neutral nation. The Essex made a good fight of it before she surrendered and David as aid to Capt. Porter, was in the thick of it and distinguished himself so greatly as to win the admiration of the British.

The British captain, in order to show his appreciation of the young hero's bravery, invited him to breakfast the next morning in his cabin.

David was then thirteen years old. The war was over before he got a chance at another battle; but it was reserved for him to grow up to be a great admiral and in another war to make his name immortal in after years.

H. IRVING KING.

FUTURE OF THE SUBMARINE.

WHAT AUTHOR OF "TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA" SAYS.

[Jules Verne in London Answers:] For some inexplicable reason, many people insist upon regarding me as the inventor, or the imaginer, of the submarine, and that, no doubt, is the reason of the flattering request made to me by Answers to give my views upon its future.

I find the task no easy one. To begin with, I am not in any way whatever the inventor of submarine navigation, and reference to the authorities will show that many years—fully fifty, I should say, before I wrote about the Nautilus—the Italians were at work upon submarine war vessels, and other nations were busied with them, too. All that I did was to avail myself of the great privileges of the fiction writer, spring over every scientific difficulty with fancy's seven-league boots, and create on paper what other men were planning out in steel and other metals.

The future of the submarine as I regard it—and let me here disclaim all gift of prophecy—is to be wholly a war future. The Nautilus, as I have written of it, will never be, I think, an actual fact, and I do not believe that under-sea ships will be built in future years to carry traffic across the ocean's bed to America and to Australia. Even if the air difficulty were successfully encountered (and I have my grave doubts as to the possibility of that) what would be gained by any such sub-ocean traffic, except freedom from sea-sickness? No submarine would ever cross the bed of the Atlantic faster than a ship upon the waves would traverse it, and surely freedom from that bugbear maldemer is not a sufficient incentive for the creation of a Cunard line beneath the sea.

I am an old man now, and working, as well as my deficient eyesight will allow me, upon my one hundred and second volume of boys' stories, and as I look back on the years which have passed since I first wrote the life-story of the Nautilus, and of its owner, I see no progress in the submarine which makes me hope for its use as a commercial medium. It has been wonderfully improved, I grant you—miraculously improved almost—but the improvements have all tended to one point—its efficacy as a war weapon; and that will be its one use in the future, I believe. I even think that in the distant future the submarine may be the cause of bringing battle to a stoppage altogether, for fleets will become useless, and as other war material continues to improve war will become impossible. As time goes on, each nation will acquire a large and very rapid fleet of submarines. Each little vessel (I am inclined to think that in the future they will be smaller than they are today, and manned by one or two men only) will be absolutely in control, and will be able with scientific accuracy to place torpedoes underneath the greatest vessels, and to blow those vessels up. I do not think that any apparatus will be found to counteract the intense rapidity and certainty of the submarine, and eventually, when every nation has its fleet of hundreds of these little vessels, what is to war with them? They may be able even to blow up huge tracts of country, and retreat unseen, some day; who knows?

Of course, before these things can be, improvements in the submarine will have to be manifold, and almost as wonderfully ingenious as the beginnings of this greatest wonder of man's science; but these things will, I think, be possible.

I followed very carefully the experiments made lately during the French maneuvers in the Mediterranean, and during the maneuvers of the English fleet, and I was very much struck by the accuracy with which the submarines of both fleets managed to slip in, strike, and get away in safety.

Imagine hundreds of these vessels with their deadly freight. Can you suggest that any means would counteract their deadly power? I do not think so. The refraction of the water, the depths to which the submarine can sink, its freedom from all observation—all these things make it the deadliest of war inventions, and in future years, when I myself am underground, these powers will be enhanced. I do not think that apparatus will be found to render them more harmless. The sea is hard to pierce, and I can think of nothing, even upon paper, which will enable men on board the supermarine vessels to trace the tracks of their deadly little foes beneath the waves.

But as a commercial item in the world's civilization, I do not think that submarines have any future. Air may be found for them, but even so it will never be found plentifully enough to make it possible for a large number of passengers to travel for a length of time in comfort. Electricity for their propulsion may, one day, be gathered from the sea itself, but I have doubts of it; and even if these things were done, the pressure of the sea at any depth would crush a submarine to fragments, unless some hitherto unheard-of metal were discovered which would withstand the pressure. Think of the size a trans-Atlantic submarine

would have to be, and think how dangerous it would be, owing to the pressure of the water, to me if you think a majestic will ever come to New York upon the sea bottom.

I doubt it—doubt it very gravely, and I do not see that there is any need for ocean vessels. But submarine war is the future, and they will, I believe, grow in the beneficent wedge which will come between the nations, owing to their work. Unfortunately, their work will not be done by me. I am a man of peace, and should have been a peace officer.

SOME POSTAL POINTS.

I. Don't forget to put your name and address in the left-hand corner of envelope or postcard, so that it may return if it or notify you in case mail is not delivered.

Don't use poor paper, envelopes, or postcards. Don't use weak ink; have it blue black. Don't leave off the name of street, city, or county when addressing country mail.

Don't let the address take up all the space for postage stamp and postmark.

II. Don't fail to weigh your matter before mailing. Don't forget that the slightest fraction of weight requires another rate of postage. Don't overlook, either, the particulars of the domestic classification.

Don't neglect to seal your letters, but use printed matter open for inspection.

Don't buy envelopes or wrappers having that won't stick.

III. Don't post letters on the top of a letter box.

Don't drop circulars in a letter box in quantities; bring them to the postoffice.

Don't overlook the time card on boxes if you have a special hurry with your mail.

Don't have any hesitation in calling for a mail schedule when you want to be informed of the times of steamers, parcels, post regulations, and generally.

Don't put any valuables or money in your letters.

Don't send money in an ordinary letter by order or register it.

Don't look upon a letter card, or a card in an encyclopedia; call up the inquiry division for matters.

IV. Don't, finally, lose sight of the fact that the master will cheerfully listen to all well-considered complaints, and is ready at all times to receive suggestions for the improvement of the service.—(Chicago Herald.)

TATTOOED ROYALTY.

H.R.H., the Prince of Wales, has a new and very original design tattooed on his arm. It takes the form of a dragon, with open jaws showing rows of gigantic teeth, and a row of scales in the middle of its back. The dragon is shown having four legs, on the end of each of which is a talon. It is also provided with feathers, and is an octopus, and altogether is a formidable monster.

Prince George of Greece has displayed a similar taste to our heir apparent by also having a dragon tattooed on his arm. However, from the Prince of Wales's design, as it represents a flying dragon with wings, and but two legs. The head of the reptile is particularly fierce-looking, its jaws being wide open, showing a set of formidable teeth.

Very peculiar is the design tattooed on the arm of Prince Francis of Teck. It consists of a toad, near the mouth of which is a snake, apparently within an ace of being swallowed.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia is now tattooed on different parts of his body. The Grand Duke Constantine, King of Greece, Prince and Princess Waldemar of Denmark, Olga of Greece have also been adorned with tattoos. Among other personages might be mentioned Lady Randolph Churchill, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Lechmere, all of whom have had the tattooer's needle.

The designs favored by lords and ladies are very numerous and varied. Birds, flowers, and portraits are popular among society ladies, and account of the fact that so many beautiful designs are introduced into them. Sporting designs, such as hounds, and gentlemen, who often have the portrait of their horse or dog tattooed on their arm, are also popular. Badges and royal arms, too, are very popular, and a few are partial to serpents and dragons.

DR. KOCH'S RAT KILLER.

Prof. Koch has discovered a successful method of destruction of rats which frequent the halls of the city of Hamburg. An experiment has been conducted on the island of Hamburg. The rats were placed in a cage. An apparatus was then used to fill the cage with a gaseous substance. When the rats were found to be dead.

The new system will in future be used in the navy, and also on the big German steamships.—(Berlin Correspondence London Express.)

A WOMAN'S PAPER IN FRANCE.

"La Fronde" is the paper written by women, and men. It has been running for some time. Its lady reporters make a pleasant change in the monotony of seeing none but men's faces.

After the fifteenth we shall need to be introduced to them. They will all be proprietors, guerite Durand, the founder, has made the sale of the paper, and the ladies will carry on the operative concern, Mme. Durand herself. Title of proprietor—editress in favor of the paper.—(Paris Correspondence London Leader.)

How We See.

DO WE REALLY SEE WITH OUR EYES OR WITH THE BRAIN?

By a Special Contributor.

MAN does not really see with his eyes, but only an instrument for receiving which are conveyed to the center of the brain, by the optic nerve. The blind

convex size, shape and nature of an object seen in a limited sense. If we see without eyes, but with all their processes they would doubtless be able to see the method. Some of the lower animals have the power of seeing with their whole bodies. The eye of a material object can be conveyed by some other agency than that of the eye. A blind man who has a sound mind can see perfectly well. An image is sent on a screen instead of on the retina of the eye. Such use has already been foreshadowed, well known to science as cataphoresis, possible to convey medicines, anesthetics, substances into the interior of a man's body being aware of it. By its aid could be conveyed through the solid bone, conveying the nerves or marrow.

It may point out that the mere fact of seeing in our dreams, in the dark and closed is proof of the possibility of seeing as we at present understand them. How difficulties which must be overcome before of seeing can be restored to those who are blind, can be better appreciated when the light is explained. For the purpose of vision only the actual eye need be considered and other protective surrounding can be conveniently omitted from discussion. A human eye may be said to consist of a parent part called the cornea. The cornea is known as the iris. The black middle is popularly known as the pupil. The adjustable hole in the iris which lets the light through to the lens of the eye. The interior of the eye is filled with what is called the vitreous humor, a soft, jelly-like substance. It gives the proper distension to the globe of the eye. The very back of the eyeball is what is called the retina. This is the part upon which the picture presented before the eye. It connects with the optic nerve and is believed by the outspread fibers of this nerve.

The best understanding of the mechanism of the eye is obtained by comparing it to the camera. Such a camera usually consists of a lens inside, with a hole in front of the lens and a ground glass plate at the back which the photographer can see the picture on. In the human eye the convex cornea has its counterpart in the crystalline lens just back of the iris. The dark box is the eyeball, and the ground-glass screen is the retina. The case of the cornea the screen is enabled to give clear images of objects at different distances shifted forward and back. The lens is moved in or out. The human eye accomplishes this automatically, by altering the size of the pupil of the iris and by changing the shape of the lens.

Such, then are the essential parts of the eye, but they are by no means all that are necessary for seeing which mankind calls seeing. As the brain has as much—if not more—light than any other part of the eye itself. The picture that when they look at the reflected picture on the ground glass they see them upside down. The eye works in exactly the same way, and the picture is turned upside down, but an unconscious act of the brain makes the picture right side up. In the same way the brain acts for the eye when such matters as size, clarity are presented to it. When we gaze at a train, a bird or a horse, by what we call an operation of the brain, rather than of the eye, we are enabled to estimate the speed. We see the motion of an object partly from the motion over the field of the retina, and partly from the eye's appreciation of the muscular effort of the eye in following the object.

How we see is still practically a matter of mystery. It has been accepted as a law that it is impossible without the existence of an eye, communication with the brain. The two have been regarded as interdependent. The eye is capable of receiving a picture without the cooperation of the brain. That picture is useless. One simple example within the experience of every one. We often, deep thought, have our eyes open and fixed on a thing, because the stimulus of ordinary light is too feeble to excite the brain to perception when other things.

A little thought will disclose many other things. The extraordinary way in which the sense of sight is dependent upon the brain for interpretation. The eye, then, may be said to be the way in which we see. The scattered rays of light from the surface of any object upon which it is fixed, are received upon the cornea and focused together and passed on to the lens. It is too strong the hole in the iris contracts and admits less light to the interior of the eye. The eye automatically grows thicker or thinner, so that the object is correctly focused upon the retina. The picture is instantaneous. The optic nerve, which carries the picture straight to the back of the head, at the base of the brain, where lies the medulla oblongata, can be aptly compared to a telephone. It

How We See.

DO WE REALLY SEE WITH OUR EYES OR WITH THE BRAIN?

By a Special Contributor.

MAN does not really see with his eyes. The eyes are only an instrument for receiving images which are conveyed to the center of perception, in the brain, by the optic nerve. The blind man who perceives color, shape and nature of an object with his hands sees in a limited sense. If men had evolved without eyes, but with all their present brain powers they could doubtless be able to see by some other method. Some of the lower animals have no eyes, but perceive light with their whole bodies. Now if an image of material objects can be conveyed to the brain by some other agency than that of the eyes, it follows that a blind man who has a sound mind will be able to see perfectly well. An image is gathered together on a screen instead of on the retina of the eye and is conveyed directly by an electrical current to the brain. This we already have been foreshadowed in the process of X-ray photography and cataphoresis. By this it is possible to convey medicines, anesthetics, and other substances into the interior of a man's body without the aid of surgery. By its aid cocaine can be sent through the solid bone, conveying the insensibility to pain or marrow.

It may point out that the mere fact that we can see things in our dreams, in the dark and with our eyes closed is proof of the possibility of seeing without eyes, as we at present understand them. How great are the difficulties which must be overcome before the power of seeing can be restored to those who have lost it, or before it can be bestowed upon those who were born blind, can be better appreciated when the mechanism of sight is explained. For the purpose of this explanation only the actual eye need be considered. The cornea and other protective surroundings of the eye are not conveniently omitted from discussion. The human eye may be said to consist of an outer transparent part called the cornea. The colored portion of the eye is known as the iris. The black spot in the center is popularly known as the pupil. It is really the adjustable hole in the iris which lets the light pass through to the lens of the eye. The interior of the eyeball is filled with what is called the vitreous humor. It consists of a soft, jelly-like substance. Its use is to give the proper distension to the globe of the eye. At the very back of the eyeball is what is known as the retina. This is the part upon which is received the image presented before the eye. It communicates directly with the optic nerve and is believed to be formed by the outspread fibers of this nerve.

The best understanding of the mechanism can probably be obtained by comparing it to the simplest form of a camera. Such a camera usually consists of a box painted black inside, with a hole in front for the admission of a lens and a ground glass plate at the back on which the photographer can see the picture he is about to take. In the human eye the convex lens of the cornea has its counterpart in the crystalline lens which is at the back of the iris. The dark box is represented by the vitreous humor, and the ground-glass screen by the retina. The use of the cornea is enabled to receive clear images of objects at different distances by changing the shape of the lens. The lens can also be moved in or out. The human eye accomplishes these things automatically, by altering the size of the opening of the iris and by changing the shape of the crystalline lens.

But these are the essential parts of the human eye, and by no means all that are necessary to the process which mankind calls seeing. As a matter of fact, the eye has as much to do with seeing as the brain. The other part of the eye itself. Photographers know that when they look at the reflected pictures in the ground glass they are them upside down. The human eye is in exactly the same way, and we, too, see things upside down, but an unconscious act of the perception center in the brain makes the picture appear right side up. In the same way the brain acts as interpreter for the eye when such matters as size, speed and distance are presented to it. When we gauge the speed of a train, a bird or a horse, by what we call sight, it is an operation of the brain, rather than of the eye. We judge of the motion of an object partly from the motion of its image over the field of the retina, and partly from the muscular effort exerted by the eye in following the object.

When we see is still practically a matter of conjecture. It has been accepted as a law that sight was possible without the existence of an eye in active communication with the brain. The two have been regarded as interdependent. The eye is capable of receiving a picture without the cooperation of the brain, but this picture is useless. One simple example of this is the experience of every one. We often, when we are thinking, have our eyes open and fixed, but see nothing, because the stimulus of ordinary light is insufficient to excite the brain to perception when it is busy with other things.

A little thought will disclose many other things to us in the extraordinary way in which the sense of light is dependent upon the brain for interpretation. The question then may be said to be the way in which the eye works in seeing: The scattered rays of light, which enter from the surface of any object upon which the eye is fixed, are received upon the cornea and there are refracted and passed on to the lens. If the lens is too strong the hole in the iris contracts so as to let less light to the interior of eye. The lens of the eye automatically grows thicker or thinner until the light is correctly focused upon the retina. That is, the light is instantaneous. The optic nerve, which is attached to the retina, then carries the impression of the picture straight to the back of the head, at the top of the brain, where lies the medulla oblongata. This is the optic nerve, which is compared to a telephone station, at

which sits an operator ready to make connections with any other part of the system. When the picture or the impression carried by the optic nerve arrives at the medulla it is instantly switched over to the front of the head, where lie the intellectual centers. These interpret the picture and if necessary pass on to other centers impulses necessary for the completion of any act which the picture presented to the mind seems to require.

J. WATERLOO DINSDALE, M.D.

JACKSON THE FRONTIERSMAN.

Of this frontier democracy Andrew Jackson was the very personification. He was born in the backwoods of the Carolinas in the midst of the turbulent democracy that preceded the Revolution, and he grew up in the frontier State of Tennessee. In the midst of this region of personal feuds and frontier ideals of law, he quickly rose to leadership. The appearance of this frontiersman on the floor of Congress was an omen full of significance. He reached Philadelphia at the close of Washington's administration, having ridden on horseback nearly 800 miles to his destination. Gallatin, himself a western man, describes Jackson as he entered the halls of Congress: "A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with long locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back tied in an eel skin; his dress singular; his manners those of a rough backwoodsman." And Jefferson testified: "When I was president of the Senate he was a Senator, and he could never speak on account of the rashness of his feelings. I have seen him attempt it repeatedly and as often choke with rage." At length the frontier in the person of its typical man had found a place in the government. This six-foot backwoodsman, with blue eyes that could blaze on occasion, this choleric, impetuous, self-willed Scotch-Irish leader of men, this expert duelist, and ready fighter, this embodiment of the tenacious, vehement, personal West was in politics to stay. The frontier democracy of that time had the instincts of the clansmen in the days of Scotch border warfare. . . . It was a frontier free from the influence of European ideas and institutions. The men of the western world turned their backs upon the Atlantic Ocean, and with grim energy and self-reliance began to build up a society free from the dominance of ancient forms.—[Frederick J. Turner, in the Atlantic.]

A GIANT PARIS STORE.

Two powerful searchlights can be seen from all quarters of Paris every night. One is that of the Eiffel Tower, and the other, which is almost as powerful, is that of Dufayel's store, one of the most interesting centers of French commerce, both on account of its magnificent decorations and because of the system of business practised there.

It is a credit system. For a small sum—generally the fifth of the whole price—anybody can purchase whatever household goods he may require and settle the balance by weekly installments varying from 30 cents to \$1. But it is not only to these facilities of payment that the Dufayel establishment owes its rapid success, but more especially because the customers are fully aware that they will not have to pay more in purchase on credit than if they paid ready money. This system of payment by installments is appreciated, therefore, by both rich and poor, and more than 3,000,000 customers have placed orders with the firm. Three thousand clerks are employed in booking and sending off these orders, which amount to \$26,000,000 in the course of a year. In order to attract and retain this vast custom, M. Dufayel has not hesitated to expend large sums, and has built on a large piece of land, measuring 33,000 square yards, an enormous store, 130 feet high, divided into floors, separated into courts, and decorated with a profusion of statues and paintings by great modern artists.—[Architectural Record.]

DECIDEDLY ECCENTRIC.

The head waiter looked as if he would like to hide under the table or some other place where the stout man couldn't find him, but it was too late. The stout man had already seen him and had made a dive for him. "Well, sir," he said, "you know what I want. Can you fix me up today?"

The waiter said he could not. "None of that class has come in yet," he said.

The stout man sat down by the cashier's desk. "Well," he said, "I'll wait awhile. If anybody comes in, let me know."

"All right," said the waiter, "I'll remember. 'That fellow,'" he added, in an explanatory tone to a wondering customer, "is the queerest sort I ever came across. He always wants to sit next to a left-handed man. Of course, a table all to himself is preferable, but if he must have a neighbor he insists upon one who is left-handed. His reason for seeking this peculiar companionship is beyond me, but it must be a good one, at least in his own mind, because he will be satisfied with no other arrangement. Unfortunately, there don't happen to be many of these left-handed fellows floating around this way at lunch time, and the poor old chap sometimes has to wait a pretty long while for the right kind of a neighbor to show up. He hangs on, though, till all things come his way, and gets an individual table or a left-handed man at last."—[New York Times.]

A COMPOSITION ON WASHINGTON.

A little Brooklyn schoolgirl who was told to write a composition on "The Father of His Country," turned in this:

"Washington had a good mama she was always truthful and set her sun a good example. They had some wild horses. One morning George wood train one he jump on its bake and the horse was angry. It jump into the hair and brok a blood vessel and fell dead, when George went into the house is Mama ask about the horse. George sed, 'I kild him Mama.' but she fr give him."—[New York Times.]

No one can live a true life who measures its worth by what others do, or think, or say. Be content to be yourself, to be self-contained. Contentment, after doing one's level best, brings a peace and sweetness into the life, a balance to the character, which can never develop under festering, overanxious, abnormal ambition.—[Success.]

QUEER CONTESTS.

A RACE FOR DRUNKARDS, RELAY RACE AGAINST FOUR GENERATIONS, ETC.

[Tit-Bits:] Not long since at a fair held at Brunn, a husband's race, in which it was stipulated that each competitor must carry his spouse on his back, was one of the attractions. After an exciting contest, in which the favorite, an athletic young farmer with a ten-stone wife, lost his chance through tripping over a stone, the winner turned up in the person of a local restaurant keeper, whose burden was a mere midget of little over six stone.

Exhilarated at the notion of attending the great banquet held during the exhibition year at the Tulleries, a Breton Mayor instituted at the local festival a race for drunkards, in which he entered himself as a competitor. Nay, more, he ran, or, rather, staggered so rapidly over the course that he was the first to reel against the goal. He therefore gained the prize, only, on a report of his conduct being forwarded to the proper authorities, to find himself struck off the roll of French Mayors.

In past days most curious races and competitions were of frequent occurrence. In 1788 a race took place between an elderly man, named Bullock, of full habit of body, and a young athlete, who carried on his back a boy dressed as a jockey; while a little later a man on stilts gave twenty yards and a beating to a runner over a course of 120 yards.

An old Hampshire paper gives an account of a race between three men of over 80 and three village champions—each of the latter carrying his mother on his back—over a distance of 100 yards. The goal was first reached by one of the veterans, on whose heels came the three mother-bearers, but the time, which is given as under 12 seconds, is clearly too good to be true.

Races between cripples have been often recorded, and so far back as the days of the Merry Monarch we read of a pedestrian struggle on Newmarket Heath, that was patronized by the King himself, between two wooden-legged athletes who "hobbled a good race, which caused great admiration and laughter among the beholders."

In 1807, Lieut. Hooper, of the South Gloucester Regiment, backed himself to pick up a hundred stones placed a yard apart, and to deposit them separately in a basket at the starting point, within an hour. He was successful in the endeavor, occupying but forty minutes over his task. The distance covered was five miles and three-quarters—a course which he subsequently, under similar conditions, negotiated in two seconds under forty-five minutes.

On one occasion that celebrated pedestrian, Richard Manks, ran a half-mile relay race against four generations, each member thereof taking up the running for 220 yards, at the point where the preceding one had stopped. The team, which consisted of a hale veteran of 77, and his son, a man of 56, his grandson, a strapping blacksmith of 33, and his great-grandson, a spry youngster of 13, made a gallant struggle for victory, and were only defeated by a bare three yards by the trained athlete.

A laughable race occurred some while since at Breslau, the competitors being obliged to change their costume a dozen times while completing the course. The contest, which occasioned much merriment, was won by a clown belonging to a touring circus that chanced to be in the neighborhood, whose professional experiences doubtless stood him in good stead in the "quick-change" conditions of the competition.

Some years since Havre was the locale of an exciting contest between a lion-tamer belonging to a menagerie that was on view in the town and a German sailor; the former backing his ability to cover a half-mile in the animals' cage before the latter should complete a mile over a course marked out in the fair. At starting the bets were on the tamer, but his charges, unused to the novel experience, soon became unruly, and before their master could bring them into subjection his rival had passed the goal.

WHERE HE WISHED TO BE.

Booker T. Washington was in Philadelphia last week, and to a group of reporters there he told one evening an anecdote of his boyhood days.

"At the plantation where I was a slave," he said, "a very choleric old southerner was staying. His valet was an aged colored man, and very funny it was to hear the woebegone replies that he would make when his old master stormed at him. 'Dagon,' the master said, 'you are good for nothing. You are a rascal. You are a numskull. By gad, Dagon, I wish you were in hell.' 'I wis I was, sah. I wis I was,' Dagon replied."—[New York Tribune.]

IMPORTANCE OF ENUNCIATION.

It is wonderful how much an effort to bring out one's language in clear and crisp form assists one's mind in shaping the thoughts to be clothed with that language. It is in that respect like the calm demeanor and slow speech of the old-fashioned friends, which helped them to success in business because it compelled them to avoid haste and keep clear of impulsive follies. Let the educators hammer on this nail till they drive it home. The trained man of the future will be judged, even more than the trained man of today, by the way he brings out the phrases which his well-equipped brain sends to his lips for utterance.—[Washington Post.]

WITH REASON.

"I think," said the old rooster, "you are making a most tremendous racket over one egg."

"Perhaps you don't know," clucked the old hen, "that eggs are worth 2½ cents apiece these days."

"That's exactly what I'm kicking about," returned the rooster. "It takes a whole dozen of such eggs as the one you are cackling over, madam, to look like 30 cents. Not stop your noise!"—[Chicago Tribune.]

A Difference: "Put not your trust in riches," said the clerical-looking man in the rusty coat. "I don't," replied the prosperous-looking individual. "I put riches in trusts."—[Grocers' Advocate.]

being glucose in the presence of acid to two of alcohol, it is the latter two parts to one of alcoholic substance. It is, however, a wine, etc., submitted to the same process as temperance beverage.

ing is note that more attention is the value of massage as a means of American recently devoted to the subject, of which the following is the complexion, the eyes, the nose and many other things that are the difficulty of the digestive organs, disturbance in the normal condition of the intestines.

entirely an absolute cure for many mechanically the contractions of the stomach.

and certainly on the nervous system accompany dyspepsia.

circulation of the diseased parts and the whole glandular system.

age diminishes the pain and the muscles of the stomach and the neuralgia of the nerves of the

trouble may be of the utmost importance a sudden and tremendous

at malady common to Americans instances to massage.

age acts directly on the patient and calms them.

massage has been recognized in cases of surgery.

used when the heart action is in form of exercise can be taken.

age that it may be applied to the body which is too fat, to the parts that may be of normal

er of instruments for massage introduced to the public. A

hibited recently at the Times of J. W. Dinsdale, formerly of

is a compact little instrument of bread, which can be attached

wire, thus securing a vibration of the body. Following is a

issued by Dr. Dinsdale: apparatus consists of a hand

a cable, is connected to an electric

ing moves by means of an electric and glass.

vibrators are furnished with are larger or smaller, as they are chest, etc. Some are

neck, some hard, while others are cushioned.

ve vibrators in the shape of designed for cervical massage

al or electro vibro-massage advantages over manual

are the following: never tires and can therefore

the vibrator, as also the speed, it is impossible for the

operation in various ways, the electric street current (110

ent or by means of a storage

Flash.

maintain that fresh food is a line at carnivorous

Shot and Shell.

CURIOUS FREAKS OF BULLETS ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

From the London Leader.

VERY large volume might be written by a competent military surgeon on the extraordinary eccentricities of bullets on the battlefield. And no campaign shows the pointed bullet came in has afforded more remarkable instances than that which has terminated in South Africa. But even in the South African campaign, the Minie bullet has done much to think of to which the history of the days of the old round bullet formed a background. In a swamp campaign in Central Africa, two years ago and a bit after the end of the Boer War, one Minie bullet's humors afforded cause for much wonder and gossip. It was fired across the Orange River about thirty miles above Greytown, and a bunch of a tree, caught an American soldier in the right forearm, traveled up the arm, round the elbow, and emerged from beneath the skin, to be shot down the left arm and lodged just above the wrist, whence it was easily removed by the surgeon. The man fell for dead, but in about a week recovered to his knees and called out: "I was shot, what was that?" He bled rather heavily, especially at the back, but there was an end of it. He was one of the few who returned from that ill-fated campaign for the relief of William Walker, who was to win Central America for the slave owners of the South.

On the day of which Mouskhar Pacha, the Russian center at Kizil Tepé, August 25, one of the Minie bullets entered the neck of a horse, passed under the skin and under the jaw, then got deflected upward and ran along the jaw, lodging in the neck just behind the ear, where the pressure or the shock caused injury for a moment. But the horse did not fall, and the rider, and the latter, at least, survived. This was a much lighter bullet than the one which probably came from a Winchester rifle, and it is not remembered whether the Russian cavalry killed or wounded. But this does not signify, for the Russian cavalry, such as they were, had Winchester rifles and frequently losing them and packets of cartridges and the Comacks used up.

On the day of which Mouskhar Pacha, the Russian center at Kizil Tepé, August 25, one of the Minie bullets entered the neck of a horse, passed under the skin and under the jaw, then got deflected upward and ran along the jaw, lodging in the neck just behind the ear, where the pressure or the shock caused injury for a moment. But the horse did not fall, and the rider, and the latter, at least, survived. This was a much lighter bullet than the one which probably came from a Winchester rifle, and it is not remembered whether the Russian cavalry killed or wounded. But this does not signify, for the Russian cavalry, such as they were, had Winchester rifles and frequently losing them and packets of cartridges and the Comacks used up.

On the day of which Mouskhar Pacha, the Russian center at Kizil Tepé, August 25, one of the Minie bullets entered the neck of a horse, passed under the skin and under the jaw, then got deflected upward and ran along the jaw, lodging in the neck just behind the ear, where the pressure or the shock caused injury for a moment. But the horse did not fall, and the rider, and the latter, at least, survived. This was a much lighter bullet than the one which probably came from a Winchester rifle, and it is not remembered whether the Russian cavalry killed or wounded. But this does not signify, for the Russian cavalry, such as they were, had Winchester rifles and frequently losing them and packets of cartridges and the Comacks used up.

pocket glass he said, "Well, a'm a barber to my trade, but a cudsna don't see weel myself."

A Bullet's Tattooing.

The Remington bullets fired by the dervishes at long range at Omdurman were very easily diverted, as in my case, where a falling bullet caught me in the left side of the left eye, but merely cut a bit out, the shoulder of the missile glancing off the cheek bone. One of these lightly-grazing bullets glanced from the handle of a watch worn in a leather wristlet by a young officer, and made a spiral mark up his arm, burning it, so to say, like a hot iron, but drawing scarcely a drop of blood. The bullet remained in the sleeve of the khaki Norfolk jacket. I heard a few weeks ago that the mark remained, a faint red snake, as if it were tattooed, round the forearm.

No Brains to Bother About.

The best tale that has reached me of the eccentricities of bullets in the late war is most succinctly told by James Milne in "The Epistles of Atkins," though it is not precisely in accordance with the story which speedily reached army headquarters. A doctor, looking toward the door of a hospital marquee while attending to a patient during one of Methuen's earlier muddles, saw a private leaning on his rifle. Mr. Milne must be responsible for the Scots-Hibernian dialect: "Dochtir, I jist want 'e to take from my jaw here a bullet that's knocked out two of my teeth." "Sit down! Is that the only place where you feel pain—where the bullet is?" "That's all, and that's plinty." "No pain elsewhere?" "Sorra bit; only I'm confused like." "No wonder; the bullet got into your jaw through the top of your head." C. W.

MAIL BY ELECTRICITY.

WONDERFUL INVENTION OF COUNT TAEGGI ON TRIAL IN LONDON.

[London Illustrated Mail:] The postoffice authorities are at present considering the practicability of a new postal system, which, if adopted, will prove to be the most astonishing mechanical development seen in England since the first railway was built.

Count Robert Piscicelli Taeggi, the inventor of the "electric post," is now in London and in communication with St. Martin's-le-Grand with a view to the establishment of his system in this country.

The Count, who is an engineer and a well-known figure in Naples, has already formed a syndicate, the members of which, it is understood, are mostly English capitalists. The Italian government has granted the inventor a concession for the working of his electric post between Naples and Rome.

The system has been officially explained to a representative of the Illustrated Mail. It is worked throughout by electricity. By its means a letter could be posted at St. Martin's-le-Grand and delivered in any important provincial city in an hour's time. A merchant of Liverpool, Manchester, or Birmingham could send a communication at 10 a.m. to his London agent and receive a reply before lunch. Therefore the electric post would prove a keen rival to the telegraph. An Edinburgh or Glasgow draper could dispatch an order for light goods to Manchester and have the new material in his shop the same day; for the electric post could carry parcels as well as letters at a speed of over 250 miles an hour.

The better to explain the working of the system, the site of the Charing Cross postoffice may be selected on which to erect the central station of the electric post. This structure would somewhat resemble a lighthouse. From the top of the tower wires would converge in all directions, supported at intervals by columns fifty feet high, called collecting poles. There would be a pole about every 100 yards along the Strand. At the base of each column there would be a box in which to post the letters. An automatic arrangement inside the box would deface the stamps on the letters, at the same time inscribing the latter with the number of the collecting pole and the date and hour of posting.

Every five minutes there would be sent from the central station an empty box, with motor attached, which would run on wheels along the wires. The wires would not only fill the same purpose as a set of rails, but would act as conductors of the electric current to drive the motor.

On reaching the first collecting pole the box would stop and open itself. At the same time it would cause the collecting box at the base of the column to run up the center of the latter and empty its contents in the receptacle provided. The motor-box would then resume its journey, calling at each pole in turn. Having performed its circuit the motor-box with the letters would return to the central station. There the letters would be automatically sorted by a belt arrangement, and those for provincial cities would be placed in similar wheeled boxes and dispatched along the wires to their destinations.

Practically speaking, the proposed post is an electric aerial railway, with letter-boxes in place of carriages.

Cities of the size of Birmingham and Manchester would be in direct communication with London. Smaller towns would be served from the nearest important center, to which letters would be transmitted in the first place. A great network of wires would be spread over England.

To avoid the possibility of the boxes colliding while on their way, two sets of wires would be provided, one for the outward and the other for the inward journey. Boxes traveling in the same direction would be kept three miles apart by a "block" system.

"The vehicles follow one another uninterruptedly," says Count Taeggi, "and obey, as it were, the word of command given them at the start."

The Count has allowed for the possibility of the mails being robbed while in their mid-air journey. Every supporting pole would be fitted with a fulminating ring, which he calls "the ring of death." Being connected with one of the high potential wires, this ring would inflict a fatal shock upon any stranger climbing to the top of the pole.

The adoption of the electric post would do away

with mail trains, letter carriers, and sorting clerks, and the Count claims that the government would effect a great saving by his system; for to take one item alone, mail bags cost some scores of thousands of pounds yearly.

THE TWO.

Yonder is he who taught me first
The steps that lead to the pit of flame.
Merry, the jest! Be his soul accursed!
Lives he in honor and I in shame?

And yonder, dreaming his one sad dream,
Is he with whom, in his robes of woe,
Spake he the word, over death's dark stream
Willingly, gladly would I go.

Lovers I count on my finger-tips;
Lives, like dice, for my smiles are thrown;
Still, forever upon my lips
Burns the kiss I have never known!

—[William Young.]

TOOTH TALK

NO. 37.

Hygienic Tooth Care.

There are thousands of people who give their teeth no care from one year's end to the other except a mere perfunctory brushing. My new department for the "Care of the Teeth," is intended to benefit this large class of people who do not ordinarily visit the dentist.

That the care of the teeth required to promote their beauty and healthfulness can best be attended to by a dentist who makes a specialty of that branch of dentistry goes without saying.

The proper care of the teeth not only adds to the personal appearance and comfort, but also has greatly to do with the general health as polished well kept surfaces resist the action of tartar and other deleterious deposits—these deposits of course having action upon the fluids of the mouth resulting in the formation of destructive acids which act on the entire system through the stomach. You will find my system for the care of the teeth improves the appearance and prevents decay. The expense is nominal. Examination Free.

Prophylactic Treatment.

This treatment is a successful system of my own devising. All patients who come to me to have their teeth cared for receive the Prophylactic Treatment without extra charge. This treatment puts the soft tissues of the mouth in the best of condition. It hardens the gums, prevents chalky enamel, acts on the fluids of the mouth, thereby reaching the digestive organs and placing them in a healthy state—remember that delay means decay. A dollar invested in the care of your teeth today is money splendidly expended.

Crown and Bridge Work.

Destructive dentistry is not in my line. I never advise extracting if there is a possible chance to save a tooth, and if I can make a disabled tooth do the work of a sound one I am so much better pleased. Hundreds of people in this state can testify to the fine results obtained in crown and bridge work done under the Covington Method. I make every effort to do good work, to please my patient and I sustain my reputation as an expert in this branch of dentistry. I shall be glad to give any further particulars in a personal interview. Those who call at my office, no matter if work is desired at once or not, will receive the most thoughtful attention.

Waiter T. Covington, D.D.S.

239 1/2 S. Spring St. Tel. Brown 9:3
First Entrance North of Christopher's Open Sundays from 10 to 12.



CALIFORNIA CREAM OF LEMON

NATURE'S TOILET SOAP

CLEANSSES BETTER THAN SOAP
LEAVES THE SKIN SMOOTH AND SOFT
UNEQUALLED FOR BATH AND SHOWER

Drop the skin with water, then apply Cream of Lemon. It will cause every particle of dirt from the pores, take the first cut of sunburn, remove tan, freckles, etc., invigorating the skin, impart a soft, healthful glow and greatly improve the complexion.

Use Cream of Lemon instead of soaps and creams made of oils and fats.

25c AT DRUGGISTS.

Send 2c stamp for sample or 50c for full jar to

CALIFORNIA CREAM OF LEMON CO., Los Angeles, Cal.

PATHIC DIRECTORY.

DANBY B. HARRIS, D.D.S., 1001 Broadway, New York City.
J. H. HAYDEN, D.D.S., 1001 Broadway, New York City.

enic Body Brace

advertised everywhere. 50. We send it post-free to any address for only 50c. Guaranteed best quality. Send money order and measurement.

WHEATON CO., Los Angeles, Cal., Sole Mfrs. of the "enic Body Brace."

The Paris Morgue.

SCIENCE AND THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE DEATH HOUSE.

From the London Leader.

SCIENCE has taken all the horror from the morgue. The words: "Miserable show today, not a single dead 'un!" printed beneath Cham's famous cartoon, which depicts two disappointed ruffians leaving the morgue, might well be replaced by these: "Miserable show today, same old lot that we've had 'ere for the last month!" And the expression of disgust could still be allowed to remain on the faces of the disappointed ruffians. For the individual who takes his morgue as he does his music hall feels just as cheated at seeing week after week the same ten or a dozen stark and frozen bodies as he used to feel in the old slab and tap days, when corpses came and went so quickly that it sometimes happened the stage was left empty.

Old favorites do not attract here; new faces are at a premium. Science which enables a staring face, fixed by death, to be preserved for months at a stretch has not only removed horror from the Paris morgue, but has destroyed its attractiveness for those who daily turn from their way to pass in front of the "glass." They would forgive an empty stage one day if they knew that a fresh face would occupy it the next. But the same faces, day after day, week after week! Ah, no. It is too deadly dull.

Behind the Scenes.

To make room for science the *salle d'exposition*—call it stage, if you will—has been reduced in size by nearly one-half. It is behind the scenes that the morgue now has its usefulness. All activity—queer word to use—is there. Like many another stage, the space on which the public gaze is small compared with corridors and dressing-rooms whence the actors emerge to come upon the scene. Instead of being laid out on sloping marble slabs, as long ago—or, as more recently, stretched on miniature tramcars which were wheeled in through trap doors at the back of the *salle d'exposition*—the dead are now piled up in a semi-sitting position, one behind the other, until, viewed from the front, the morgue looks like a section cut out of the coronation stand. Indeed, there scarcely seems to be breathing room for this frozen throng which stares in tiers at the gawping crowd on Life's side of that steamy glass.

The *salle d'exposition* is, thanks also to science, lighted by electricity, so that the advent of the shortest day does not necessitate a curtailment of hours, as at the Louvre, Notre Dame, and the cemeteries. This white glare makes the poor white, frozen faces whiter than even death has made them. During the few evening hours light and shade give back to the morgue much of the horror that science has taken from it, and I am not at all sure that it does not add to the grimness of the place when it shines on the enameled plates that proclaim: "Freezing apparatus (system) fixary. Gas motors (system) Otto." One looks for the other: "Costumes by death;" but this house merely stamps its mark on the faces of those who stare in tiers through the glass that separates us from this artificial Arctic atmosphere.

The Registrar.

It was not the front, the stage of the morgue, that I sat down to write. Anyone can go there and take away with him his own impressions. A friend was with me when I passed with the throng the other evening, and knowing that he would wish to be one of the very few Englishmen who had been behind I sought out M. Louis Gaud, the registrar of the morgue. He took the card he gave me years ago, when he assured me that I should always be a welcome visitor behind those scenes—a weird sort of invitation. "Rue de la Pitié," he read. "It's true that it is some time since I saw you last, because I left that address more than a year ago!" A quaint little reminiscence went with these words. Time after time, when this card came accidentally to the surface of my papers, I had thought what a strange thing it was that the registrar of the morgue of Paris—I suppose, in spite of science, still the most gruesome spot in the world—when away from his lugubrious duties should dwell in the street of pity. A second later, and yet another recollection—one of those little memories thanks to which, Oliver Wendell Holmes tells us, we shall recognize ourselves in heaven—went by the board. Adolphe was no longer the garcon behind the scenes. He was the man who received the bodies, undressed and washed them, searched their clothes, and tied these belongings up in the neat bundles that remain for two years—not a year and a day, as some writers have said. I only remember Adolphe for one thing. Desirous of showing an interest in him that I don't think I really felt, I inquired what he did before he undertook his grim duties at the morgue. "I was executioner's assistant," he replied.

Preserved for Two Years.

Gallien his successor, did the honors behind the scenes. Like his chiefs, he was very proud of the progress that science was making; like his chiefs, he regretted that notwithstanding the space stolen from the *salle d'exposition* science had barely elbow room. He showed us the fine new machinery rooms, which did duty as a mortuary when the morgue was overcrowded with victims of the Charity Bazaar fire. These reminded one of the engine-room of a liner, except that you could burn your fingers on one pipe and scrape the material for a snowball off the next. Then he showed us the augmented number of oven-like spaces, inches thick with hoar frost inside, within which bodies are kept frozen for years if necessary. He drew out one, too terribly disfigured for public show, which had been awaiting identification for four months, and then, knocking up the iron bolt of another snow-lined cavern with his crowbar, he produced a white deal box containing the remains of the famous "man cut in morsels," which have been stored, frozen hard, for the

last two years. If I remember rightly there was a photograph of this shrivelled skull and lumps of flesh at the Earl's Court model morgue last summer.

A Remarkable Garden.

A hurried visit to the amphitheater, for it was now getting dark, and Gallien had to turn up the electric light at each step; a glance at the museum, also considerably sacrificed to make room for science; then back to the yard, and here I found the crowning change of all. M. Clovis Pierre, who turned the back of the morgue into a garden planted with seeds taken from the pockets of unhappy wretches fished out of the Seine, would move in his grave if he saw it now, with just a couple of creepers dangling from ill-kept boxes on the window sills, and possibly half a dozen dead geraniums in flower pots. When he was registrar of the morgue his annual crop of sweet peas, legacies of the drowned, used to be one of the minor sights of Paris, and before his retirement he had the satisfaction of seeing two lanky seedlings overtop the morgue walls. And there was not a living thing in this garden that had not been taken from the dead!

Still, I suppose science would resent any blame being put upon it for the state of this garden.

HOW PRICES ARE KEPT UP.

MANY KINDS OF FOOD DESTROYED IN ORDER TO PREVENT GLUTTING THE MARKET.

[London Answers:] There is often enough fresh fish purposely burned or chemically destroyed in Britain in a day to feed from 20,000 to 30,000 people, and that is the chief reason why you never get really cheap fish.

Billingsgate, Liverpool, and all the big fish markets often get such a glut of fish, through a number of big carrier loads arriving together, that if it were all put on the market you would be buying whiting from your fishmonger at six a penny, and plaice and soles at a penny and three-pence a pound instead of five-pence and a shilling. The entire East End of London, too, would be able to dine off ample fish at a penny or two a head.

This, however, although it would pay the public, would not pay the fish merchants, and when there is a big surplus at Billingsgate that would lower prices, the most important "operators" form a ring among themselves, and agree to destroy as much fish as will bring the prices for the rest to just the level they require. The average quantity of fish coming to Billingsgate daily is 400 tons, and frequently by the time marketing is in full swing half a dozen big barges are on their way down the river crammed with good plaice, whiting, and other fish.

It only pays to store the costliest fish in ice, so this great mass is taken down the river to the big works on the left bank of the Thames beyond Barking, where it is unloaded and chemically destroyed, together with the spoiled fish from market. A good deal of it is used for fish manure, and fetches a few shillings a ton.

Sometimes, when passing through the great vegetable-growing districts of Kent and the Thames Valley, you will find the land for a quarter of a mile enveloped in thick green smoke, which you can trace to a mighty heap of apparent rubbish covering the best part of a meadow, and smouldering slowly. The reason of this is to prevent a drop in the prices of greens and vegetables, for when it is known that very large consignments are going to the towns, the big growers combine to save such a calamity as cabbages selling for five a penny, and sprouts at twopenny a basket, for that would mean very little profit in the pockets of the producers and merchants—a fall of 25 per cent in green stuffs and roots causes as much anguish in the mind of a big merchant as it brings joy to the thrifty housekeeper.

The crops have to be cut when they are ready, and the land freed from them, so when the evil is done and six times as much as usual is ready for market, the "operators" combine, and cartload after cartload of good vegetables are dumped in a fallow field to dry, and after a couple of days set light to.

In a week, this mass of from 1200 to 15000 worth of food is reduced to half-burnt pot herba, which make a fairly good manure, and the frugal citizen wonders why vegetables are dear.

At this time of year, when oranges are dearer than they will be later on, it is not only the earliness of the season that forces you to give three halfpence each or more for your oranges, supposing you buy any. Very often there are big consignments shipped over, which would, if put on the market, bring those same oranges down to two a penny. Sometimes there are over one thousand cases too many, and, as oranges do not pay for warehousing, an agreement is quickly made among the chief buyers to destroy all the surplus, so that the remainder may fetch good prices. This is done by thrusting copper or steel rods through all parts of the cases, and the damaged fruit, which is then worthless, is either taken away by the scavenging authorities, or sometimes sold for a few pence a case to candied peel manufacturers for cheap sweetmeat making. Thence come most of the inferior "essences" and ginger ales.

Sometimes, however, it costs a considerable amount to even get rid of the surplus fruit, and if a couple of steamers carrying oranges as part cargo are coming up Channel at such a time, the owners have them "spoken" by a signaling station, and ordered to "jettison"—throw overboard—part of the consignment. This saves unloading and dockage dues.

Often these jettisoned oranges are washed ashore in the Channel, and strewn the beach with fruit for miles, which has given rise more than once to reports of wrecks. Only the initiated know, and wink. There was an extraordinary arrival of oranges near Shoreham, on the Sussex coast, last year.

On the whole, the most common kind of food destroyed in this way to keep prices up is eggs. The enormous number of eggs that reach us from abroad often results in a glut, which would induce the poops to live on eggs alone probably if they reached the shores of Britain. Yet eggs, in the best of times, are reckoned extremely cheap at sixteen a shilling; and ten is the average. The plan followed in bringing the eggs down to profitable limits is to merely break open each case as it arrives, and smash up the contents with a few

quick strokes of a rod. In places not less than half a million eggs a week are destroyed in this way by arrangement, the greater number coming from France and Russia, passing through British hands. Russia alone smashes of eggs yearly, which are put on the market and another 100,000,000. It is not so easy to catch a steamer at a distance with vessels that come up Channel. Thousands of cases are either braced or become a feast for the crew, or sent to the authorities as "spoiled," and sold cheaply to custard powder makers. Grown British eggs are ever destroyed, for cannot supply anything like the demand.

Salad oil is one of the "foods" that are destroyed in very large quantities occasionally. When glut of it, at times when warehousing it would cost a few shippers combine and contribute a few gallons to be burnt. It is often sold next to nothing—a shilling or two per barrel "starter," and is also turned into cheap bicycle lubricating oil by some inferior makers. It is fifty to one it was originally Italian adulterated, and very bad you will find it. Furnaces use the most, and sometimes even nothing, at the trouble of carting it away. These, smashed over the small coal of a large excellent starter. A great deal of the oil destroyed in Italy and Spain, instead of being over, when the oil harvest is exceptionally low.

Wine is often spilled by the hundred, and for a century past, in the cheaper grocers, such huge quantities over here as "Spanish port," especially the cheap tarragona wine that people buy as "Spanish port." These wines are in such huge quantities that shipments are here in late autumn of perfectly new wine, and is enough to lower the price very much, "broached" and allowed to run down the after duty has been paid on it, so that it falls if it were all sold.

PONSÉE
A NEW SYSTEM OF
SUBSTITUTE FOR
FACE POWDER

Prevents and Cures Sunburn, Tan and Freckles

"Pon-sée" is nature's true complexion—soft, delicate, and healthy. It is a natural skin, and while it acts as an impalpable veil, it softens and preserves the skin. For more information, see the "Pon-sée" advertisement in the "Pon-sée" advertisement.

WATER CREAM & TOILET CO., Los Angeles

Years of Business

Experience have proved to us that this is the most satisfactory to our customers, the best to buy and sell. We are for the

Kaufman Buggy Co. Stayer Carriage Co.
J. J. Deal & Son. Pontiac Buggy Co.
Crescent Carriage Co. Bain Wagon Co.

We are proud of the list, as they are representative concerns, and produce the best vehicles on the market in the respective lines.

Baker & Hamilton
Wholesale and Retail, 130-136 N. Los Angeles

FREE BOOKLETS

Explaining how we cure people of all kinds of diseases. All about the "Pon-sée" advertisement. All about the "Pon-sée" advertisement. All about the "Pon-sée" advertisement.

Cartoon.....
Editorial.....
The King of Belgium. By Frank.....
The Potteries. From London Leader.....
The Real Missing Link. By Andre.....
Kipling's Methods. By L. R. Freeman.....
Railroad Signaling. From a Special.....
A Winter Climax. By W. D. Fuller.....
Jamaican Types. By F. W. Reid.....
The Bee Man. By Isabel Bates Winslow.....
Touring in India. By Margaret Stirling.....
Stories of the Firing Line—Animal.....
Good Short Stories.....
In Old Japan. By Dr. Yamel Kinsley.....
The Eucalyptus. By Bertha Coddington.....

The Potteries.

MOST CURIOUS CITY IN ENGLAND COMPOSED OF EIGHT TOWNS

From the London Leader.

WHERE is a problem before the Potteries, and the Potteries come, so to say, before the reader. Many people grow peevish at the name of the Potteries; profound philosophers is esteemed the correct sentiment in places. Undoubtedly the Potteries have a peculiar mind and the imagination pathos. When "Gipsy" Smith went there he had realized his wish, which was to be the place nearest the bottomless pit. But, as there are many sides to the life of the Potteries, some of them even be

Population of 231,000. The Potteries are a city very much like those who take a material view of that dream. The question is whether the Potteries are known collectively as "The Potteries" or as one large county borough, or whether as the own way as a separate authority. At present there is one county borough (Stoke-on-Trent) and seven boroughs (Stoke, Burslem and Longton, Hanley, Fenton, Tunstall, Fenton, Kidsgrove and Newcastle-under-Lyme). The area of the whole region is over 1,000 square miles, with a population of about 231,000. The local government, with the assistance of Maj.-Gen. Carey, has drawn up a scheme, and the Government Board is believed to be in sympathy with the federation idea.

Stoke-on-Trent is a city very much like those who take a material view of that dream.

Stoke-on-Trent is a city very much like those who take a material view of that dream. The question is whether the Potteries are known collectively as "The Potteries" or as one large county borough, or whether as the own way as a separate authority. At present there is one county borough (Stoke-on-Trent) and seven boroughs (Stoke, Burslem and Longton, Hanley, Fenton, Tunstall, Fenton, Kidsgrove and Newcastle-under-Lyme). The area of the whole region is over 1,000 square miles, with a population of about 231,000. The local government, with the assistance of Maj.-Gen. Carey, has drawn up a scheme, and the Government Board is believed to be in sympathy with the federation idea.

Stoke-on-Trent is a city very much like those who take a material view of that dream. The question is whether the Potteries are known collectively as "The Potteries" or as one large county borough, or whether as the own way as a separate authority. At present there is one county borough (Stoke-on-Trent) and seven boroughs (Stoke, Burslem and Longton, Hanley, Fenton, Tunstall, Fenton, Kidsgrove and Newcastle-under-Lyme). The area of the whole region is over 1,000 square miles, with a population of about 231,000. The local government, with the assistance of Maj.-Gen. Carey, has drawn up a scheme, and the Government Board is believed to be in sympathy with the federation idea.

Stoke-on-Trent is a city very much like those who take a material view of that dream. The question is whether the Potteries are known collectively as "The Potteries" or as one large county borough, or whether as the own way as a separate authority. At present there is one county borough (Stoke-on-Trent) and seven boroughs (Stoke, Burslem and Longton, Hanley, Fenton, Tunstall, Fenton, Kidsgrove and Newcastle-under-Lyme). The area of the whole region is over 1,000 square miles, with a population of about 231,000. The local government, with the assistance of Maj.-Gen. Carey, has drawn up a scheme, and the Government Board is believed to be in sympathy with the federation idea.

CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
1	American Money in Cuba. By F. J. Haskin..... 16
2	Santiago Canyon. By Adelina Piessants..... 17
3	Ubiquitous Peter Smith. By Jeanne O. Loiseux..... 18
4	Desert Sand Storms. By H. H. Dunn..... 19
5	The House Beautiful. By Kate Greenleaf Locke..... 20
6	Graphic Pen Pictures, Sketched Far Afield..... 21
7	His Wedding Present. By Hugh S. Gibson..... 22
8	Fury of the North Sea. From London Leader..... 23
9	A Fiesta and a Funeral. From Manila Critic..... 23
10	Development of the Southwest. By a Staff Writer..... 24
11	Ways of Women. By D. R. Montgomery..... 25
12	"Only a Boy" Stories. By H. Irving King..... 26
13	How We See. By Dr. J. W. Dinsdale..... 27
14	Care of the Body. By a Staff Writer..... 28
15	Shot and Shell. From London Leader..... 29

The Potteries.

**MOST CURIOUS CITY IN ENGLAND,
COMPOSED OF EIGHT TOWNS.**
From the London Leader.

There is a problem before the Potteries, and so the Potteries come, so to say, before the newspaper reader. Many people grow pensive at the mere mention of the name of the Potteries; profound pity for the Potteries is the commonest sentiment in a host of places. Undoubtedly the Potteries have much that is of the mind and the imagination pathetically or gloriously. When "Oliver" Smith went there he thought he had realized his wish, which was to be sent to the Potteries, the bottomless pit. But, as we shall see, there are many sides to the life of the Potteries, some of them even beautiful.

The Potteries is a problem before the Potteries, and so the Potteries come, so to say, before the newspaper reader. Many people grow pensive at the mere mention of the name of the Potteries; profound pity for the Potteries is the commonest sentiment in a host of places. Undoubtedly the Potteries have much that is of the mind and the imagination pathetically or gloriously. When "Oliver" Smith went there he thought he had realized his wish, which was to be sent to the Potteries, the bottomless pit. But, as we shall see, there are many sides to the life of the Potteries, some of them even beautiful.

There is a problem before the Potteries, and so the Potteries come, so to say, before the newspaper reader. Many people grow pensive at the mere mention of the name of the Potteries; profound pity for the Potteries is the commonest sentiment in a host of places. Undoubtedly the Potteries have much that is of the mind and the imagination pathetically or gloriously. When "Oliver" Smith went there he thought he had realized his wish, which was to be sent to the Potteries, the bottomless pit. But, as we shall see, there are many sides to the life of the Potteries, some of them even beautiful.

There is a problem before the Potteries, and so the Potteries come, so to say, before the newspaper reader. Many people grow pensive at the mere mention of the name of the Potteries; profound pity for the Potteries is the commonest sentiment in a host of places. Undoubtedly the Potteries have much that is of the mind and the imagination pathetically or gloriously. When "Oliver" Smith went there he thought he had realized his wish, which was to be sent to the Potteries, the bottomless pit. But, as we shall see, there are many sides to the life of the Potteries, some of them even beautiful.

There is a problem before the Potteries, and so the Potteries come, so to say, before the newspaper reader. Many people grow pensive at the mere mention of the name of the Potteries; profound pity for the Potteries is the commonest sentiment in a host of places. Undoubtedly the Potteries have much that is of the mind and the imagination pathetically or gloriously. When "Oliver" Smith went there he thought he had realized his wish, which was to be sent to the Potteries, the bottomless pit. But, as we shall see, there are many sides to the life of the Potteries, some of them even beautiful.

Methodism, taking at a well-known stage a large part in the New Connexion trend, Bethesda Chapel, for years the largest Nonconformist establishment in Britain, is still the largest in the provinces. On Sundays the chapel is resonant with the music of fervent responses, the cottage is happy with its harmonium, and on the hillside the cornet player stirs the smoky air with a hymn. All classes seem to be music lovers. Even the singing in the public houses at night is harmonious. In factory, in mine, and along the canals voices rise day and night in song. Potteries choirs have even been victors at the Welsh Eisteddfod. The potter is often a sportsman, as well as a musician. His tastes range from pigeon flying to football.

The female worker is a peculiar feature of existence in the Potteries. Nearly half the operatives in the pot banks are women. They treadle the lathe for the "turner," they hand the thrower's clay, they print the transfers, they burnish the gold, they add the simpler colors, they finish off the ware. They are pallid, but cheerful creatures; indeed, their departments often ring with their melodious songs over toll.

The Dress Club.

The "pot girls" have some peculiar customs. Thus, in regard to the purchase of new dresses, the order is this. Groups of them pay a weekly sum to a trusted person till sufficient money for the purchase of a dress is collected. Then the subscribers draw lots, and the winner gets the money, and has the wherewithal to secure the dress she requires. This dress club is called a "maxim." Why?

Such is the Potteries region, a region of some strange contrasts. The great pottery center in the other part of Anglo-Saxony—Trenton, N. J.—is largely composed, by the way, of emigrants from these towns of North Staffordshire. So the Potteries, in more ways than one, may be said to have gone far. They have still far to go, it would seem. Some 5,000,000 tons of coal are turned out of North Staffordshire yearly, but optimists say that there is yet enough left for over 300 years.

INTELLIGENCE OF ANTS.

SOME SPECIES SAID TO PLANT AND RAISE THEIR OWN CROPS.

By a Special Contributor.

Recent study of ants has added another to the many facts that show what strange intelligence these tiny insects possess. This latest discovery is that some species actually plant and raise their own crops.

The big leaf-cutting ant of the tropics is the most proficient species in the agricultural line.

These ants visit plants and cut little fragments out of the leaves. Sometimes they will ruin a whole plantation over night, leaving the plants with ragged fragments of their foliage.

Until recently it had been supposed that the leaf-cutters ate the pieces of leaf. But now it is known that they carry the fragments to their mounds, where they chew them over and over, moistening them at the same time with acid secretions, until they have made a soft spongy mass. This is kneaded and worked over and over again until it is a big heap full of small holes and pores.

In this spongy mass the ants deposit the spores of a certain fungus which forms the greater part of their food supply. Different species of ants have different species of fungus. The most highly-developed of them all is grown by a Brazilian ant. It is known as the Rosites gongilophora. This fungus is very rich and full of albumen, which is particularly loved by the ants.

To produce the most albumen the fungus must not be permitted to flower. Of course this is a simple matter, well known to every florist and agriculturist. But it certainly is wonderful that ants should have learned it. It makes it seem almost certain that they are possessed of powers of reason, for they attend to the pruning of the fungus stems and suckers just as carefully as a human planter would.

As soon as the fungus begins to grow it sends out fine thread-like stems into the air. If these are allowed to grow they will finally bear flowerets. But the ants do not permit them to grow. They keep certain members of their colonies busy biting them off the moment they appear. After pruning them for a short time the fungus begins to develop little swellings which are particularly rich in albumen. And after being cultivated for a few months the little swellings are found everywhere around the bottom of the pile.

Some species of ants carry fertilizers to their "gardens." They bear finely-chewed wood, moldering leaves, dead insects and other similar material to the fungus plantations to enrich the soil and increase their yield.

A FOUR-FOOTED PORTER.

One of the most zealous officials on the Southeastern and Chatham Railway is four-footed, and is stationed at West St. Leonards station. He is a fox-terrier, who comes on duty at two o'clock (with his master,) every day, and conveys letters, by mouth, from the booking office along the line to the nearest signal box, and vice versa. This four-footed porter allows no one to intercept him, and waits patiently till the door is opened for him.

SYLMAR (California) OLIVE OIL

"AS PALATABLE AS CREAM"

Direct from Sylmar Ranch, California. Fresh, sweet, pure. The finest Olive Oil the world knows. Tastes more like the olive than any other oil. Grown, pressed and bottled under the supervision of our stockholders. Guaranteed free from any adulteration or blending with other vegetable oils.

Test its purity by a taste direct from the bottle. It is palatable and pleasing. You'll like it in salads and salad dressing.

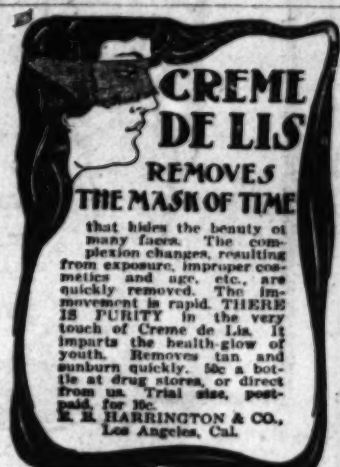
ORDER FROM YOUR GROCER OR DIRECT FROM US.
SYLMAR SOUVENIR FREE Send to postage for a well illustrated description of Sylmar (California) Olive Ranch and the process of making Sylmar Olive Oil. Also new recipes for olive cooking, and Sylmar salad dressings.

Los Angeles Olive Growers' Ass'n
Tel. Brown 397. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Curse DRINK

CURED BY WHITE RIBBON REMEDY.

No taste. No odor. Can be given in a glass of Water, Tea or Coffee without patient's knowledge.
White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed drunkard, a "tippler" social drinker or drugged. Impossible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon Remedy.
Indorsed by members of W. C. T. U.
Mrs. Townsend, Secretary of the W. C. T. U., Boston, Mass., writes: "I have tested White Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse White Ribbon Remedy. Members of our union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to add to us in our temperance work."
Druggists everywhere, or by mail, per box \$1. Trial size free by writing or calling on Mrs. T. C. Moore, State Supt. of Press, W. C. T. U., Ventura, Cal. Sold in Los Angeles by Owl Drug Company, 220 S. Spring St.



CREME DE LIS

**REMOVES
THE MASK OF TIME**

that hides the beauty of many faces. The complexion changes, resulting from exposure, improper cosmetics and age, etc., are quickly removed. The improvement is rapid. THERE IS PURITY in the very touch of Creme de Lis. It imparts the health-glow of youth. Removes tan and sunburn quickly. See a bottle at drug stores, or direct from us. Trial size, postpaid, for 10c.
M. H. HARRINGTON & CO.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Tan and Freckles

There is a problem before the Potteries, and so the Potteries come, so to say, before the newspaper reader. Many people grow pensive at the mere mention of the name of the Potteries; profound pity for the Potteries is the commonest sentiment in a host of places. Undoubtedly the Potteries have much that is of the mind and the imagination pathetically or gloriously. When "Oliver" Smith went there he thought he had realized his wish, which was to be sent to the Potteries, the bottomless pit. But, as we shall see, there are many sides to the life of the Potteries, some of them even beautiful.



There is a problem before the Potteries, and so the Potteries come, so to say, before the newspaper reader. Many people grow pensive at the mere mention of the name of the Potteries; profound pity for the Potteries is the commonest sentiment in a host of places. Undoubtedly the Potteries have much that is of the mind and the imagination pathetically or gloriously. When "Oliver" Smith went there he thought he had realized his wish, which was to be sent to the Potteries, the bottomless pit. But, as we shall see, there are many sides to the life of the Potteries, some of them even beautiful.

There is a problem before the Potteries, and so the Potteries come, so to say, before the newspaper reader. Many people grow pensive at the mere mention of the name of the Potteries; profound pity for the Potteries is the commonest sentiment in a host of places. Undoubtedly the Potteries have much that is of the mind and the imagination pathetically or gloriously. When "Oliver" Smith went there he thought he had realized his wish, which was to be sent to the Potteries, the bottomless pit. But, as we shall see, there are many sides to the life of the Potteries, some of them even beautiful.

There is a problem before the Potteries, and so the Potteries come, so to say, before the newspaper reader. Many people grow pensive at the mere mention of the name of the Potteries; profound pity for the Potteries is the commonest sentiment in a host of places. Undoubtedly the Potteries have much that is of the mind and the imagination pathetically or gloriously. When "Oliver" Smith went there he thought he had realized his wish, which was to be sent to the Potteries, the bottomless pit. But, as we shall see, there are many sides to the life of the Potteries, some of them even beautiful.

House

45c Ribbons at 19c.

Handsome satin Liberty and satin Taffeta Ribbons of fine quality; beautiful sheen; choice shades; also black, white and cream; widths 4 and 5 inches; actual 45c values. Yearly Cleanup Sale price, per yard.

19c

Gre

A great store doing the choice assortments of week as "Friday Surplus" reduced on large lots will be the greatest of odd lots in consequence all of first quality effected.

25c Embroideries at 10c.

Fine Cambric Embroidery Edges—choice patterns, open or closed designs; good cloth; hand made edges; all new styles imported by this firm direct and bought to sell up to 25c a yard; widths up to seven inches. Yearly Cleanup Sale price, per yard.

10c

15c Hose Supporters Per Pair 5c.

An exceptionally meritorious trade winner from our new basement department, consisting of ladies' fancy fill hose supporters; black and assorted colors; safely pin top, heavy clasp, good webbing; bought to retail at 15c. Introductory Basement Sale price Monday.

5c

BASEMENT.

House Sale Boys' Clothing

Now here is a chance for parents of boys of school age and even younger, to fit them out with two or three suits at about the price they usually pay for one.

BOYS' 3-PIECE KNEE PANT SUITS—An odd lot of double breasted styles in sizes 12 to 16 years, and 3-button cutaway suits in sizes 8 to 12. They are all of wool materials; good coloring; well tailored and are regular \$8.50 and \$9.00 values. Cleanup Sale price per suit.

\$1.45

BOYS' 3-PIECE KNEE PANT SUITS—double breasted style; materials all wool. Cheviots, Tweeds and Camel hairs; pants have double seat and knee; riveted buttons. They are in winter weight and coloring; ages 8 to 16; regular \$4.00 values. Cleanup Sale price per suit.

\$2.95

BOYS' ALL WOOL KNEE PANT SUITS—double breasted style; winter weight and coloring; materials all wool; coats lined with best fur; pants have double seat and knee; riveted buttons. They are in winter weight and coloring; ages 8 to 16; regular \$4.00 values. Cleanup Sale price per suit.

\$3.95

BOYS' \$7.50 AND \$10.00 SUITS—in Norfolk and 3-piece styles. The 3-piece suits are made with plain or fancy vests; the materials are fancy mixtures and plain colors; materials Serges, Cheviots and Tweeds. They are correctly tailored, perfect in fit and all seams double stitched; sizes 8 to 16 years. Cleanup Sale price per suit.

\$5.00

BOYS' \$10.00 OVERCOATS—all wool. Tweeds, Wharfedales and Covert cloths; light and tan effects; some have silk velvet collars; others of same material; they are lined with silk velvet; the pockets of silk velvet; sizes 8 to 16. Cleanup Sale price.

\$3.50

BOYS' \$10.00 AND \$12.00 OVERCOATS—Russian double style of all wool English Kersey cloth, in colors of tan, blue and red; made with deep belt with gilt and silver buckles. They are well lined and sewn are lined with silk. Equal to tailor made. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Cleanup Sale price, per suit.

\$5.00

SECOND FLOOR.

House Sale Books and Stationery

A good chance to fill in your home libraries, or if you are interested in Sunday-schools and other public institutions, just run over this list and you will see that the money at your disposal will go a long way toward supplying all needs.

PAPER BOUND NOVELS—300 popular titles to select from by well known authors; regular price 15c; Cleanup Sale price.

10c

EDITION OF POETS—A grouping of several handsome editions with full gilt edges, published to sell at 75c; Cleanup Sale price.

35c

ENCYCLOPEDIA—Four large 8vo. volumes, regularly priced at \$10; Cleanup Sale price.

\$3.50

CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA—13 volumes, well bound, good print, regular price \$12.50; Cleanup Sale price.

\$5.00

STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA—10 large volumes, an elegant edition, popular everywhere, regular price \$15.00; Cleanup Sale price.

\$5.00

COPYRIGHT FICTION—A large table filled with values up to \$1.50; prices range down from 75c to

45c

ENGLISH CHATTERBOX—A book which pleases children most; regular price 95c; Cleanup Sale price.

75c

SMILES' SELF-HELP SERIES—4 volumes, neatly bound, packed in boxes, regular price 95c; Cleanup Sale price.

35c

GEORGE ELIOT'S COMPLETE WORKS—6 nicely bound volumes in boxes, regular price \$1.95; Cleanup Sale price.

95c

THACKERAY'S COMPLETE WORKS—10 nicely bound volumes packed in boxes; regular price \$3.25; Cleanup Sale price.

\$2.25

WALTER SCOTT'S COMPLETE WORKS—12 well bound volumes packed in boxes; regular price \$4.25; Cleanup Sale price, per set.

\$3.00

WHITE ENVELOPES—Good quality, 250 in a box; regular price 55c; Cleanup Sale price.

20c

BOX STATIONERY—24 sheets and 24 envelopes, eleven or cream laid; regular price 25c; Cleanup Sale price.

12c

50c Cloth Bound Books at 15c.

An assortment of 150 Cloth Bound Books containing all of the old standard fiction and published to sell at 50c, will be specially featured as a Monday leader for our Yearly Cleanup Sale at choice price per copy.

15c

The most careful

alized inside of so

with which to fill

a new one cheaply

100 PIECE DINNER

china; several pretty

to select from; ea

pieces short or chip

regularly at \$2.50;

Cleanup Sale price

12 PIECE CHAMBER

semi-porcelain; fa

basins tinted with

with neat spray

with slop jar to ma

ular price \$7.50.

Sale price

CUT GLASS CREAM

cut, pretty shaped;

sold at \$2.50. Cle

price per pair.

SECOND FLOOR.

Our White Fair Sale is ended—it has been a great success, and it has left us with a number of broken lines and with a few garments which have been slightly soiled from handling and use as show display. All of these will now be grouped for a clearance and prices placed much lower than even those especially featured at the former big sale. It is much cheaper to buy these garments ready made than to purchase the materials and go through the bother of making them. Reading these prices will convince you of this fact. This sale will also feature a clearance of infants' garments.

LADIES' WHITE CAMBRIC SKIRTS—good quality, prettily trimmed with two or three rows of tulle lace edge; sold regularly at \$1.45; Cleanup Sale price.

98c

LADIES' FINE CAMBRIC SKIRTS—with deep lace, prettily trimmed with valenciennes or duchesse lace insertion, edging and tucks; an elaborate assortment of them and all regular \$3.95 value; Cleanup Sale price choice.

\$1.98

LADIES' FINE CAMBRIC SKIRTS—made with deep, rounded, trimmed with wide duchesse lace, insertion and edging, very fluffy and pretty; actually worth \$5.00; Cleanup Sale price.

\$2.98

Free Demonstration of good things to eat



Bishop and Company are making a special exhibit and Demonstration of their products at 210 West Third St.—part of Danziger's Store—Tourists as well as Southern California ladies are cordially invited. Make a visit of inspection and Sample the products.

Jams
Jellies
Preserves

Bishop and Company.

Manufacturers of the largest variety of food products made by any one firm in America

Southern
Crackers
Baked Goods



The coffee that satisfies... satisfies entirely...

Newmark's Hawaiian Blend

Rich, fragrant, delicious; every man likes it who tastes. Put up in pound packages that keep in the goodness, keep out the dirt. Imported, roasted and packed by

Newmark Bros.
Los Angeles.

Accept no substitutes.
Be sure you get Komel.

Komel High Balls

Don't Juggle
with health-destroying
fancy drinks.
Try a Komel High Ball,
simple, healthful.



SERVED AT ALL CAFES

bisque, starchy, salads, sugars and creamers, cups and saucers, plates, jelly dishes, Wedgwood ware, brush and comb trays, chocolate pots; values up to \$1.00. Cleanup Sale price choice.

39c

THIRD FLOOR

\$7.50 Silk Petticoats \$4.95

Just 50 Taffeta Silk Petticoats—large variety of good colorings; made with ruffle flounce; all in good styles and sell regularly at \$7.50. A leader for our Cleanup Sale choice.

\$4.95

SECOND FLOOR

27-inch Wool Waistings—fancy lace and cord stripes, good colors; 15c value, per yard.

25c

4-yard Wool Skirt Lengths—Serges, Homespuns and Henriettas, worth 50c a yard; price per pattern.

50c

All-wool Nette Cloth—rough effect, full 28 inches wide, worth 50c; sale price per yard.

25c

15c Lining Remnants—Percale and Silenia, 1 to 3 yards each, per yard.

45c

10c Cabinet Hairpins—100 in assorted sizes; per box.

25c

12c Shell Hairpins—crimped or straight style, large size, each.

50c

Ladies' Fancy Silk Neckwear—stockings, collars and bows; worth up to 50c; each.

25c

Ladies' Fancy Silk Neckwear—popular styles, bows, ruffs and stock collars; values up to 50c; each.

15c

Ladies' Lining Collars—Bark, Brand, 4-ply linen, worth 15c; each.

50c

12c Torchon Lace Edges and Insertions—widths to 4 inches; per yard.

50c

Torchon Lace Edges—white and colors, 12 yards to the piece, worth 25c; sale price per piece.

15c

Boys' Fine Silk-web Suspenders—mohair ends, wire buckles, 25c value, priced at.

15c

Houseburger's Yearly Cleanup Sale

IT YEAR.

THEATERS—

LOS ANGELES THEATERS—

"The Man"

HAZARD'S PAVILION

FAMOUS RO

OROSCO'S BURBA

"THE CHA

RPHEUM—Modern

NEW SH

ELECTRIC THEATER

Tonight Only, Mt. Pe

ROADWAY THEATRE

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER

WEEK COMMERCIAL HUNTER